ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; rising temperature; fresh westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN—The plot of Italian Anarchists in Egypt to kill Emperor William is growing in importance, the documents of the conspirators having disclosed a well-matured plan to kill King Humbert of Italy also. Assurances that the health of the Chinese Emperor is improving have been presented to the British Minister at Pekin, but it is reported that he will be deposed formally on Nov. 23, the birthday of the Empress Dowager. The arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels has rekindled the rumor of an attempted military coup in France. The Sultan gave an audience yesterday to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister to Turkey, and spoke of the possibility of the legation being raised to an Embassy. The Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops from Crete.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Fred D. Grant and Gen. Guy V. Henry will be the Military Governors of Puerto Rico.

The steamer Maracaibo of the Red D Line is reported ashore off the coast of Venezuela.

The Forty-seventh New York Regiment reached San Juan, Puerto Rico, Saturday afternoon.

Charles Van Alstyne, the rich Klondike miner, returned from London yesterday with his runaway wife. They had a happy voyage.

Joseph Divver, who died on Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital, was found yesterday to have been a victim of wintergreen poisoning. There is no similar case on record at the hospital.

Tetanus antitoxin was injected into the brain of a lockjaw patient in Passaic as a last resort. Success is believed to be assured. It is said to be the first operation of the kind in this country.

The Atlantic Transport Company reports that only 11 of the 54 passengers and 39 of the 104 members of the crew of the steamer Mohegan have been saved. According to the latest advices, 51 bodies have been recovered. The cause of the disaster remains a mystery.

Joseph Spencer, Jr., and Warren Streeter, both of Somerville, N. J., were arrested Saturday night on suspicion of having caused the death of William Draubney of the same town, whose body was found near Bound Brook. There was a deep wound in the throat.

The action of the Bar Association in declaring David Leventritt "not a fit person to be a Justice of the Supreme Court" caused many indignant protests from leading Democrats yesterday. Richard Croker made a long statement, and there was serious talk of forming a new Bar Association.

Page 2.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, together with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister Woodford, and others, will take a special train this morning for up-State points, where the chief candidate will conduct a vigorous stumping tour.

Page 3.

The prince of evil in our politics, said the Rev. Cortland Myers in Brooklyn last night, is the mixture of National, State, and municipal issues.

The National Committee of the National Democratic Party has issued an address declaring that it is necessary to continue the organization for the purpose of supporting the principles set forth in the Indianapolis platform of 1896, but announcing that it will not interfere in the various State campaigns.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to invite the Gubernatorial candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor Parties to address that body on labor matters.

The sailors of the cruiser Brooklyn had a happy time yesterday at a demonstration in Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. The Letter Carriers' Association of the borough were there, and received several handsome mementos of the war.

A meeting of Post Office clerks, held in Maennerchor Hall yesterday to decide upon ways and means to push their salary bill in Congress, was addressed by Representative Mitchell, who promised to do all he could to help them.

Page 5.

Prof. Felix Adler, leader of the Ethical Culture Society, began his Winter's work at Carnegie Hall yesterday. His subject was "The Religion of Action."

Men who joined National Guard regiments in order to go to the front say they were promised discharge from State service as soon as they should be mustered out of the army, but that the fulfillment of the pledge has been left to the discretion of their commanders.

Page 7.

The opinion is expressed in Washington that the President has decided to retain the Philippines as a whole.

The Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, last evening, argued in favor of the retention of Cuba and the Philippines by this country.

The new Church of the Transfiguration at Tarrytown was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. It was blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.

The Umbria, which had been reported at a standstill off the Irish coast Monday last, arrived here yesterday with all abroad well. She had been delayed seven hours by a broken bolt.

Page 9.

All the conditions were favorable to roadsters on the Speedway yesterday, and a larger crowd than ever watched the sport from the walks.

The nude body of a man with the throat cut was found floating in Gravesend Bay yesterday. Coroner's Physician Hartung says the man was dead before being put in the water.

Page 10.

The newly appointed Armenian Bishop, the Rev. H. Saradjian, celebrated mass yesterday in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached upon "The John Storms of the Church" at the Bloomingdale Church last evening.

A beautiful new model of the Defender has been presented to the New York Yacht Club by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Iselin.

Walter Martinez, eight years old, of 6 State Street, Brooklyn, was beheaded yesterday by a trolley car, which was started, say the conductor and motorman, in some way unknown to them.

The Rev. William Lloyd preached at the Central Congregational Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, after an absence of seven months. He announced that in future he would be independent of all ecclesiastical authority.

When Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, wanted in Kentucky for the alleged theft of $1,540 from a racing man, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, Magistrate Pcol incensed the Kentucky Sheriff by keeping the requisition papers.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance at a meeting in the Gospel Tabernacle yesterday obtained $96,824 in contributions in 57 minutes and 18 seconds. The money will be used for foreign mission work and was given in response to the appeal of the Rev. A. B. Simpson.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday Dr. De Costa, preaching from the text "Are there few that be saved?" discussed the future life, which he argued would unquestionably be one of discipline and vicissitude alike for the churched and unchurched.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the tendencies of man to go morally from good to bad and from bad to worse. Commenting upon the condition of the Church of England, he declared that another Luther was needed to recover it from its "soullessness, apostasy, and general mummery."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHEGAN

Report of the Company Says that Only 50 Were Saved of the 158 Persons on Board.

THE CAUSE STILL A MYSTERY

Nothing to Explain Why the Ship Was Several Miles North of Her True Course—Remarkable Stories of Rescues.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday evening off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers, 11 have been saved, 10 bodies have been recovered, and 33 are missing.

"Of the crew and cattlemen, 39 have been saved, 14 bodies have been recovered, and 51 are missing."

Since this statement was issued several other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as the bodies of passengers. The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries, and losses, none of them seeming to be able to obtain the exact numbers of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The bodies of the following passengers have been identified:

JAMES BLACKEY.
Miss H. M. COWEN.
Dr. FALLOWS.
R. FRANKLIN FULLER.
T. W. KING.
EDNA KING.
Master KING.
Mrs. L. M. LUKE.
GEORGE SEYMOUR.
Miss L. H. WARRENER.
Mrs. WELLER.

The latest advices from Falmouth this evening say that thirty-eight bodies have been identified, mostly those of sailors. Four are as yet unidentified, including those of two elderly women. One appears to be a German. She wore a watch and a wedding ring, both engraved "1871." The other wore a silver brooch with the letter "D" in pearls. This is probably the body of Mrs. Charles Duncan.

Nine of the bodies have been taken to Falmouth and the others to the village church at St. Keverne. The rescued passengers are being sheltered at cottages along the shore and the crew at the Sailors' Home at Falmouth. Tugs have been cruising in the vicinity all day, despite the very rough weather, in hope of picking up other bodies.

The cause of the disaster remains the profoundest mystery. Nobody attempts to explain how the Mohegan got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog at the time, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her answering the helm. It has been suggested that her compass was faulty, but daylight lasted long after Eddystone Light was passed. The sailors say the fact that the Lizard light was not visible should have served to give the alarm.

The masts of the Mohegan, which are above water, show that her stern is landward, causing a theory that the navigating officer, on discovering that he was in the bay, suddenly turned seaward. Two engineers who were saved declare, however, that they never slackened speed.

Remarkable stories of rescues continue. Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest water to Coverack Point, a distance of two and one-half miles. He climbed up the ragged cliff, where a searching party found him early the next morning, completely exhausted. A. C. L. Smith of Oregon, a passenger, surrendered to a woman in the water wreckage that was supporting him and swam ashore unaided. The woman was saved. Her name is reported as Miss Webb, but no such name appears in the company's list.

Messrs. Smith and W. J. Bloomingdale say there was the greatest difficulty in launching the boats. The ropes were new and stiff and the blocks would not work. Four or five times as many sailors as should have been necessary struggled to lower each boat. The lockers were hard to open. The crew, in a chivalrous effort to save the women, made the mistake of undermanning the boats. There were only four sailors in one boat, which capsized as soon as it was launched. Messrs. Smith and Bloomingdale say that Capt. Griffiths had appeared ill all day.

The death of T. W. King, who was a newspaper proprietor at Nantucket, Mass., and of his family, including Mrs. King, her mother, Mrs. Weller, and his sons, Rufus, aged eleven, and Anthony, aged seven, has caused deep sorrow at Penzance, where the family had a Summer cottage and were very popular.

Joseph O'Rorke, Mr. King's valet, who was saved, says he was on deck when the crash came. The lights went out immediately. Rushing to the saloon, he heard Mr. King exhorting his family to keep cool. O'Rorke with seven others clung to the rigging until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a lifeboat took him off. He identified the bodies of the Kings and Mrs. Weller, and will have them embalmed and taken to the United States, in accordance with cabled instructions from the relatives of the family at Nantucket.

OPINION OF JOHN HYSLOP.

The New York Yachtsman Criticises Some Features of the Vessel.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 16.—John Hyslop, the New York yachtsman who was saved from the Mohegan, in an interview this afternoon condemned the double railing around the ship's boats, which, he said, impeded the launching. The masthead light, in his opinion, should have been an oil instead of an electric lamp, as in that event it would not have been extinguished, but would have furnished a beacon to guide the lifeboats.

Mr. Williams, the company's manager, says the disaster is utterly inexplicable. The vessel was new and, he asserts, well found, while the Captain and crew were most reliable. He says the crews of the company's vessels have constant boat practice, and he is indignant at the insinuations regarding the condition of Capt. Griffith.

As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

All the flags ashore and on the boats in the bay are at half-mast.

AT THE COMPANY'S LOCAL OFFICE.

Few Callers Yesterday and No News of Importance Received.

The friends and relatives in this country of the passengers of the Atlantic Transport Liner Mohegan, which went down off the English coast last Friday night were not relieved of their suspense yesterday by the officials of the New York office. The office was kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but there were few callers, as the company has already been furnished with the address of some friend or relative of nearly every one of the American passengers on the Mohegan's list, and replied to inquiries by telephone or telegraph. The company will notify these persons upon the receipt of definite news.

Two cablegrams were received during the morning from the London office. The first message merely started that nearly all the Mohegan's officers had been lost. The second announced that Alfred Williams of the firm of Williams, Tarney & Fleid, the London representatives of the company, had gone to Falmouth and thence in a tug to the wreck to make a thorough investigation of the disaster.

D. S. Hubbell and wife of 238 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon, called to inquire about Mr. and Mrs. John La Lacheur and son, who were passengers on the Mohegan.

A young woman called to inquire whether Capt. Griffiths of the lost steamer had been saved. She refused to give any particulars concerning her interest in the missing officer.

Inquiries also came in all day over the telephone and by telegraph.

The description in the London dispatches of T. W. King as a newspaper proprietor of Nantucket, Mass., is probably erroneous. Inquiry shows that the proprietors of the local papers in Nantucket and its vicinage bear other names. In Boston newspaper circles Mr. King's name is unfamiliar. Probably he was a wealthy Summer resident of Nantucket.

FIFTY-ONE BODIES FOUND.

Many Persons Undoubtedly Killed by Being Dashed on the Rough Rocks.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 16.—Up to midnight fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away in coves, and it is expected that more will be washed ashore to-morrow.

Many persons undoubtedly were killed by being dashed on the rough rocks who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found.

Indiana Woman Probably Lost.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16.—H. W. Frazer, a Toledo attorney, has received word that his sister, Miss Mary Frazer, of Marion, In., was aboard the steamer Mohegan. After persistent efforts to locate her, he has reason to believe her among the lost.

Miss Frazer's Friends Anxious.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16.—The family and friends of Miss Georgiana W. Frazer in this city were much alarmed for her safety when it was found that the name of Miss Frazer was included in the passenger list of the ill-fated Mohegan. She has been in Europe for some time in the interest of a New York magazine, and it was known that she was to return at this time. A dispatch announcing that a Miss Shephard and her niece, Miss Frazer, both of Montreal, were passengers on the Mohegan affords some relief to the friends of Miss Georgiana Frazer.

James Blackey a Toronto Buyer.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—James Blackey, one of the passengers lost on the steamer Mohegan, was a Toronto man. He was a buyer for the wholesale dry goods house of John MacDonald & Co. and was returning from a purchasing trip in England.

A RED D LINER ASHORE.

The Maracaibo Reported in Trouble Off Paraguana, a Peninsula of Venezuela.

MARACAIBO, Oct 16.—The steamer Maracaibo, Capt. Reith, is ashore off Paraguana, a peninsula of Venezuela.

The Red D Line steamer Maracaibo left New York on Oct. 4 for Curacao and Maracaibo, by way of Ponce, Puerto Rico. Her owners are Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. She was built in Philadelphia in 1889. Her dimensions are: Length, 231 feet, breadth, 43 feet; depth, 13.6 feet; gross tonnage, 1,262; net tonnage, 904.

Steamers Damaged in Collision.

SHIELDS, Oct. 16.—The Danish steamer Venus, Capt. Lund, which sailed from Stettin on Oct. 8 and from Shields on Oct. 14 for New York, returned to port to-day with her starboard bow considerably damaged, the result of a collision with the steamer Urpeth of London, which was bound in. The Urpeth was slightly damaged.

The Gantock Rock in Danger.

BALLYCASTLE, Ireland, Oct. 16.—The British ship Gantock Rock, Capt. Laurie, which sailed from the Clyde on Oct. 14 for Newcastle, N. S. W., is anchored in a dangerous position near the shore, in the bay. The crew have landed here.

KILLED NEAR BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion of Causing W. Draubney's Death.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 16.—William Draubney of Somerville was found dead last night by Edward Smalley, a stage driver, just outside of Bound Brook on the road to Somerville. There was a deep wound in the throat and a penknife with which it appeared to have been inflicted was found near the body. Joseph Spencer, Jr., and Warren Streeter, both of Somerville, who were drinking with Draubney last night, have been arrested.

They were found sound asleep in the railroad station, a few hours after the discovery of the body, and were awakened with difficulty. They said they were waiting for a train. Questioned by the authorities they admitted that they had quarreled with Draubney, and Streeter said that the latter had struck him, and that he had returned the blow. Both men deny having used a knife, but they appear to have been too intoxicated at the time to remember just what took place.

Coroner Stillwell of Somerset County is investigating, as are also the authorities of Middlesex County. There is a question as to which county has jurisdiction. The county line crosses the road within a very few feet of where the body was found, and the official maps to prove which county it was in were not obtainable to-day.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Chinese Outbreaks Continue and American Missionaries Seek Protection.

TACOMA, Oct. 16.—A band of desperadoes, numbering 2,000, with 4,000 disbanded Manchu soldiers, recently took possession of the gold mines north of Kirin, China, and are hindering Russian railroad developments.

An uprising has occurred in Hainan, China, and the American Consul has been besought to protect the American missionaries. The uprising was fermented by a band of pirates known as the Tried Society, and the local militia joined the band of thieves. Soldiers have been sent to the scene.

Floods in Japan have done great damage to crops and many lives have been lost. Aich prefecture, which seems to have suffered most, lost 35 houses washed away, 1,200 overthrown, 170 partly wrecked, 142 injured, and 5,600 inundated. Several lives were lost. Twelve hundred acres of land were flooded.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR SALE.

Home of Mrs. Stowe's Hero to be Put Up at Auction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Unless claimed and removed by its owners within a short time, the old "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the home at one time of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal hero, which has been standing at the north end of the Libby Prison grounds since the World's Fair, will be sold to the highest bidder or otherwise disposed of.

The whole Libby Prison site is, in fact, likely to be utilized as the location of a great auditorium or coliseum building after the order of the Madison Square Garden in New York. The cabin was brought here at the time of the World's Fair from the lower Red River country in Texas by A. L. Chapin of Louisiana and D. B. Darling of Texas, who thought it would prove a great drawing card. It was placed at the north end of the grounds, and a small admission price charged to those who visited it.

It did not prove a great attraction, but its owners made no attempt to take it away at the conclusion of the Fair.

KILLED BY WINTERGREEN.

An Unusual Case of Death Occurs at Bellevue Hospital.

The autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Joseph Divver of 231 East Twenty-ninth Street, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night, showed that he had been killed by essence of wintergreen. The man, who was a waiter, went to the hospital Saturday morning, telling Dr. Slade that he had been drinking and that, having heard that wintergreen was medicinal in such cases, had taken some. He took 10 cents worth, he said.

The man became unconscious and deathly sick. The physicians could do nothing for him. Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroners' office made the autopsy, in the presence of several Bellevue physicians. He found that the wintergreen, of which the man had taken the essence, had stagnated the blood about the heart, in the region of the lungs, and about the brain. No such case had ever before come to his notice and no similar case is on record at Bellevue.

TRIED CEREBRAL INOCULATION.

Tetanus Antitoxin Injected Into a Lockjaw Patient's Brain.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 16.—There was performed in the General Hospital here a few days ago an operation said to be the first of its kind to take place in this country, and the eighth of its kind in the world, the seven previous operations having been undertaken in Paris. It is said four of the seven French cases were successes. The case here promises to have a favorable result. The operation was witnessed by a number of prominent physicians from New York, who have been much interested in its outcome, and some of whom have made daily trips to this city since to watch the progress of the case. All of the medical visitors have been furnished with daily observation cards showing the condition of the patient at all hours and the improvement made in the case.

By the operation, a young man dying of lockjaw, whose jaws had been set for days, was saved from death, and is now able to eat and otherwise to use his jaws with freedom. He has every chance, it is thought, of ultimate recovery. The operation was the injection of tetanus antitoxin into the brain.

Some time ago, while staying with his family at Delaware Water Gap, Aaron M. Hemion, son of a wealthy resident of the city, fell from a window in the hotel on to an extension and crashed through a glass skylight. Beside other injuries, a large portion of the calf of one of the legs was torn away by the glass. Hemion, after having the wound dressed temporarily, was brought to this city and taken to the General Hospital.

Preparations were made to amputate the leg, owing to the danger of lockjaw, which was great. The wound showed signs of healing, and the operation was not performed. Everything pointed to the danger of tetanus being passed, when, a week ago, it developed suddenly. Dr. Charles A. Church, who had charge of the case, summoned Dr. Rambord of the Pasteur Institute in New York as soon as the tetanus developed.

Dr. Rambord saw and participated in the operations in Paris in June last when the cases were successfully treated in that city. He prepared the serum, and it was injected into Hemion's body, but without result. The young man's jaws were set firmly, and sustaining food was administered with the greatest difficulty. Injections had to be used finally, and the patient was in an apparently hopeless condition when it was decided to resort to heroic measures. Even if unsuccessful, the operation would not shorten the life of the patient by any appreciable time.

The subject was placed upon the operating table and the skull was trephined on both sides in such a manner as to expose both lobes of the brain. This was simple enough. The tetanic antitoxine serum was then injected directly into the brain tissue.

Almost immediately upon the introduction of the serum into the brain there was a noticeable relaxation of the muscles of the jaws. The improvement has been steady and constant. Hemion is able to take solid food—in small quantities, it is true—but enough to sustain his strength. His ability to eat and properly to masticate his food is growing constantly. He sleeps well and is in but little pain. His improvement is said to be more rapid than that of any of the French patients and the success of the operation more marked.

The facts of the operation were not made public until this time because it was desired to prove its success or failure before announcing it. Dr. Church says the recovery of the patient is reasonably sure. The wound in the leg is nearly healed and should not give further trouble.

Two Men Drowned in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Thomas Eldridge of 9 Crane Street, William Miller of 80 Hoyt Street, William Lourie of 98 Seventh Avenue, and John Welch of 26 Stone Street went crabbing in Newark Bay today. During the afternoon the water became so rough that their heavily loaded boat was in danger of swamping, so they decided to row to the Lehigh Valley bridge and climb into the trestle. They managed to get close enough to clutch at a stringpiece, but Welch missed it and fell into the water. Lourie, trying to save him, also fell in, and both were drowned before a number of other crabbing parties in the vicinity could reach them.

A Lamp Chimney Factory at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The American Lamp Chimney Company, composed of Eastern and local capital amounting to $750,000, has been organized to start a lamp chimney factory. D. C. Libbey is President of the organization. The first factory will be built in Toledo, the ground to be broken this week. Other factories will be put up as business progresses.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

As forecasted Saturday morning, frost occurred Saturday night in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States. The advance over the Western and Southwestern States of an area of much lower temperature favors the occurrence of frost to-night in the middle and northern portions of Mississippi, Northern Louisiana, and Arkansas. Local rains have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains, and fair weather has prevailed east of the Mississippi River. During to-day the rain area will extend eastward to the Alleghany Mountains, with a marked fall in temperature in the Mississippi Valley and western lake region. Dangerous southerly, shifting to northwesterly gales will occur on the Gulf of Mexico Coast from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Brownsville, Texas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	67	49	52
6 A. M.	68	46	49
9 A. M.	69	49	55
12 M.	82	53	56
4 P. M.	85	55	58
6 P. M.	81	49	53
9 P. M.	75	48	51
12 P. M.	71	44	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52⅝
Weather Bureau	49
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 at 3 P. M., the minimum 48 at 8 P. M. The humidity was 61 at 8 A. M. and 68 at 8 P. M.

PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER

The Plan Hatched by Anarchists in Egypt Growing in Importance.

KING HUMBERT WAS IN PERIL

Documents of the Conspirators Disclose a Well-Matured Scheme to Kill the Ruler of Italy—Fifteen Arrests Made.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Alexandria correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing regarding the Anarchist plot against Emperor William, which was discovered on Friday, says:

"The plot against the Kaiser is hourly proving more important, each arrest disclosing new ramifications. The documents found disclose a plot to kill King Humbert, already well matured.

"Fifteen persons, all Italians, have been arrested. The original plan was to throw a bomb of guncotton and fulminate of mercury on Emperor William's carriage in a narrow street of Cairo. When the Egyptian trip was abandoned elaborate arrangements were made by the conspirators to send confederates to Jerusalem to carry out the plot during the dedication of the German Church of Our Redeemer."

TO RECEIVE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Worn Out Turkish War Craft Patched Up for the Occasion.

LONDON, Oct. 17. — The Constantinople correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Two worn-out war craft, patched up for the occasion, have proceeded to the Dardanelles to swell the naval escort of Emperor William, and twenty-four Turkish officers have gone there on board a yacht.

"Emperor William, on the Hohenzollern, is expected to reach the Dardanelles this afternoon and to arrive at Pera, where the German Legation is situated, on Tuesday morning."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—A great fleet of tugs will meet Emperor William in the Sea of Marmora. The German colony will go by a large steamer.

Jerusalem Crowded with Visitors.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.—The city is already overcrowded with visitors, chiefly Germans, awaiting the arrival of Emperor William.

HOBSON'S WORK PROGRESSING.

He Feels Absolutely Sure of Recovering the Cristobal Colon from the Santiago Shore.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Naval Constructor Hobson, who has arrived here from the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, will leave to-morrow for Guantanamo, on business connected with the Infanta Maria Teresa, which he expects to get off to the United States before the end of the month.

For the last few days he has been engaged in preparing to raise the Cristobal Colon, a work which is practically impossible from the sea, because of the dangerously heavy swell. The operations will, therefore, be conducted from the shore. Mr. Hobson has built a trolley line out to the ship, a distance of 150 feet, with a suspension bridge, and the compressed air pumps are now in position. On his return from Guantanamo he will push his operations vigorously, as he still feels absolutely certain of raising the hull uninjured.

A TRAGEDY SHOCKS OMAHA.

Dudley M. Steele Arrested and Put in Prison While His Wife Is Dying of a Wound.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—Rudly M. Steele is detained at a police station, and his wife, Mrs. Hattie Steele, is dying at Clarkson Hospital with a bullet in her brain. The tragedy out of which the situation grows occurred at their residence, 1,610 Capital Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Steele says his wife committed suicide. The police are not prepared to charge at the present that Steele fired the fatal shot, but as he alone was with her at the time and as their relations were not pleasant, they placed him at the station for the present.

The principals are well known and highly respected in Omaha. The dying woman is a sister-in-law of Col. Butler of the regular army, now stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont. Mr. Steele for many years conducted a large wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Steel-Smith Company, in Omaha. The firm has lately gone out of business, and Mr. Steele was the Western agent of the Green Bay Candy Company of Green Bay, Mich. The woman is unable to make a statement, and will not be able to, as her brain is destroyed.

Steele's story is that he called on his sister-in-law an hour before the tragedy, to secure some of his personal effects. His wife requested permission to talk with him, they having had some domestic trouble of slight consequence. The sister withdrew. Steele said his wife carried something concealed in her hand by a handkerchief, but he did not suspect the nature of it until the woman suddenly uncovered a revolver and placing the weapon, fired a bullet into her temple. Mrs. Steele asked her husband something about taking care of their children, then suddenly reached over and kissed him, and at the same instant blew out her brains. When the police learned the facts they detained Mr. Steele until the matter can be fully investigated. The social position of the Steeles is very high in Omaha and Nebraska.

DEATH OF E. J. HENLEY.

The death of E. J. Henley, the actor, who had been ill for several months at his home at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, was reported here yesterday. Death occurred at 3 o'clock, from tuberculosis.

Mr. Henley had been at Lake Placid since last June, having gone there from London by direction of English physicians. He had been ill for a long time.

Edward J. Henley was about thirty-six years old and had long enjoyed a reputation both in England and America as a leading man. He was born in England and began his theatrical career eighteen years ago in a small provincial town in England. He played in the provinces two years, appearing during that time in 100 different characters. He then joined a comic opera company and appeared in every line, from low comedian to the hero.

He played in burlesque at the Gaiety in London until the first night of his appearance as the heavy villain, "Gabrielle," when he made such a success that before the curtain dropped he was engaged for a season by the Kendalls.

At the end of that engagement he came to America and played at Wallack's Theatre, and then with Rhea as her leading support. He returned to London, and took a theatre, but soon gave it up and returned to America. He re-entered Wallack's company, and made a great hit as Prince Zuraff in "Moths." At the end of the season he returned to England and got together a company to produce "Deacon Brodie." He brought the play and company to this country, but, despite the excellence of both, withdrew the piece, after losing $20,000.

During the first eight years of his career he appeared in 600 parts. He rehearsed last season, and supported Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," but his voice gave out and he was unable to appear. His last work was with Margaret Mather in "Cymbeline." His versatility has been ably demonstrated by his Charles Surface Prince Zuraff, and the Frenchman in "The Club."

FORTY-SEVENTH AT SAN JUAN.

The New York Soldiers Reached Puerto Rico at 6 o'Clock Saturday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this evening.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

The Forty-seventh New York arrived at San Juan 6 P. M. yesterday.

It is believed by the War Department officials, inasmuch as nothing is said to the contrary, that the regiment was permitted to land at San Juan. It was feared that objection might be raised by the Spanish officials to the landing of the regiment at San Juan before formal possession was yielded to the American forces on the 18th inst. If the assumption of the War Department is correct, the Forty-Seventh New York has the honor of being the first American organization to enter the capital of Puerto Rico.

Gen. Brooke, Chairman of the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission, and in command of the American troops on the island, is making arrangements for the accommodation of the American forces to be stationed at San Juan.

The barracks formerly occupied by the Spanish soldiers were found to be totally unfit for occupation by United States troops. Gen. Brooke is having them remodeled, adding officers' quarters and otherwise placing them in a habitable condition.

NEW POST FOR GEN. GRANT.

He and Gen. Guy V. Henry Will Be the Military Commanders in Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.—As soon as the United States secures possession of the Island of Puerto Rico, Tuesday of this week, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant will take command of the District of San Juan, comprising the jurisdiction of Arecibo, Bayamon, and Humacoa, with the adjacent islands.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry will have command of other portions of Puerto Rico.

SPANIARDS HURRYING AWAY.

Few of Them Will Be Left in Puerto Rico by To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Late last night the following dispatch was received by Secretary Alger from Gen. Brooke, in command of the American forces in Puerto Rico:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.
Secretary of War, Washington:

A Spanish transport sails to-day with 300 men. This is a ship sent from Cuba loaded with men from there. Another sails to-morrow with Gen. Macias and 1,500 men. Another ship is expected here on the 17th. Complete possession will be accomplished on the 18th. BROOKE, Chairman.

Supplementing this dispatch, another was received to-night by Secretary Alger from Gen. Brooke, reading as follows:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 16.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Capt. Gen. Macias sailed for Spain this morning with most of his staff. BROOKE, Chairman.

By Tuesday, when the United States will take possession formally of the Island of Puerto Rico, most of the Spanish officials and troops will have departed for Spain. Those remaining at that time will leave as soon as transports can be secured.

THE VAN ALSTYNES RETURN.

Rich Klondike Miner Brings His Runaway Wife from London—A Happy Voyage.

Charles Van Alstyne, the wealthy Klondike miner, brought his pretty young wife back from London yesterday on the steamer Umbria, whither she had skipped about three weeks ago on the Majestic with diamonds, cash, and drafts valued at $50,000. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne looked as if they had just returned from a honeymoon trip as they walked down the gangplank of the Umbria. They chatted pleasantly together while the customs officers went through their baggage, and Mrs. Van Alstyne appeared to be anything but a runaway wife who had just been captured by her husband.

They went to the Murray Hill Hotel, but several efforts to see either husband or wife proved useless. Many times the same answer came back: "Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne are out."

Until the early part of this month Mrs. Van Alstyne was a patient in a hospital in Brooklyn. Her husband was a guest at the Hoffman House. They had been lucky in the great gold fields of the Northwest, and Mrs. Van Alstyne's good fortune and good luck induced her friends to call her the "Bride of the Klondike." One day she suddenly left the hospital in Brooklyn, came to this borough, and under an assumed name, with $50,000 in cash, drafts, and diamonds in her possession, bought a ticket for London.

Her husband was ignorant of this episode until a physician presented him a bill for attending Mrs. Van Alstyne in the hospital. Van Alstyne asked why his wife had sent the bill. The physician replied that she was no longer at the hospital and he thought she had returned to her husband.

Van Alstyne telephoned to every hotel and boarding house in New York, but could find no trace of his missing wife. He then went to the Pinkertons' and put the case in their hands, offering a reward of $5,000 for any one who would locate her. The Pinkertons traced her, and Van Alstyne hastened to London. He was met at London by a Pinkerton man, who escorted him to a boarding house on the Thames, where his wife was waiting for him. They had a secret interview and smoothed over the difficulties that stood between them. Mrs. Van Alstyne had cashed all the drafts in her possession, but had only spent a few hundred dollars. Rather than make a tour of Europe, they came back to New York on the Umbria.

Several passengers of the Umbria said that no one aboard knew anything about the domestic troubles of the Van Alstynes. They always appeared to be very much pleased with each other.

THE "KING OF THE KLONDIKE."

Arrival at Seattle of Alexander McDonald, the Great Claim Owner.

SEATTLE, Oct. 16.—Alexander McDonald, who is worth $3,000,000 and is rated the biggest claim owner in the Klondike and the richest man that ever came out of the Yukon country, was the centre of interest as the steamer Farallon landed this afternoon.

With him was his business partner, R. Morrison, who will travel with the "King of the Klondike" to the financial centres of the East and for a pleasure tour of Europe before they return to Dawson next February.

The Farallon left Skaguay Monday, and brought 130 passengers.

THE OMAHA FAIR'S FINANCES.

A Big Balance in Bank and a Large Average Attendance.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—A cash balance in bank exceeding $300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. There are fifteen days remaining. All railroads in this territory have made a half-cent a mile rate for the last week of the fair. It is believed the receipts will be so heavy the remaining days of the exposition that the management will more than meet all liabilities, to say nothing of the salvage.

Should this prove true, stockholders will receive 75 cents for every dollar invested, and possibly 90 cents. More than 300,000 people entered the gates Jubilee Week. Yesterday the attendance was 35,000. Total to date, 2,181,292; average attendance last week nearly 45,000 daily.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee a Little Better.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—It is stated at St. Luke's Hospital to-night that Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is somewhat better. Gen. Lee has not seen her since his arrival from Jacksonville.

THE LEVENTRITT CHARGES

Prominent Democrats Denounce the Action of the Bar Association.

RICHARD CROKER'S OPINION

Serious Talk of Forming a New Bar Association—Letter from ex-Justice Noah Davis Exonerating Mr. Leventritt.

The action of the Bar Association at its meeting Saturday night in adopting a resolution declaring David Leventritt, a nominee of the Democratic County Convention, "not a fit person to be a Justice of the Supreme Court," provoked indignant protests from many prominent Democrats yesterday and led to serious talk of the formation of a new Bar Association on the ground that the present organization is a Republican machine.

"This action of the Bar Association," declared Mr.

proportion of our bar. I regret to see the association thus endangering its existence by lending itself to partisan politics."

MR. CRIMMINS'S VIEWS.

John D. Crimmins, a prominent member of the Catholic Club, a Democrat, and one of the most active movers in the effort to have Justice Daly renominated by Tammany Hall, was seen at his home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday.

"It does look," said Mr. Crimmins, "as if Mr. Croker would find enough in politics without putting his hands on the judiciary.

"I am told that in Pennsylvania there is a written law that Judges who have conducted themselves properly shall be re-elected. It has been an unwritten law in this State, and I am sorry that Mr. Croker has not seen fit to conform to it. We all want fair treatment when we go into court, no matter what our politics are, and how can we expect it unless our Judges are kept independent?

"I hardly think Mr. Croker's charge that the Bar Association is partisan can be sustained. My understanding is that it is the ambition of every lawyer, irrespective of party, to belong to it, and all the Judges are members, I believe. I don't see how it can be called a partisan body."

Mr. Crimmins was asked if he thought the independent vote would be cast for Judge Daly.

"To a very large extent I think it will," he said. "Certainly the intelligent independents will vote for him."

"Do you think many Democrats will vote for Justice Daly?"

MANY FEAR TO SCRATCH.

"Hundreds of them. Of course the difficulty of voting a scratched ticket will cause many Democrats who would prefer to vote for Justice Daly to fail to do so rather than run the risk of losing their vote by faulty scratching. There is great interest in the election of the State ticket, and many Democrats, especially the unintelligent ones, will sacrifice Justice Daly rather than not vote a straight ticket, and there will be enough of these to elect the Democratic judicial nominees. As for myself, I expect to vote for Justice Daly and I don't expect to be read out of the party for it. I don't consider that I am bound to follow the party nominations in the case of a non-political office like that of Judge. With that exception, I shall vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"I should think the case of Justice Andrews would convince any Democrat who is frightened by the bugbear of 'regularity' that one can vote for Judge Daly with a clear conscience. Justice Andrews, when refused a renomination by the Democrats last year, accepted a nomination from the Citizens' Union. Now he is taken up and made the regular Democratic candidate. I have the greatest respect for Judge Andrews, and have nothing to say against him. I admire him, and believe he will be elected. I only call attention to this as showing Mr. Croker's inconsistency in accusing Judge Daly of irregularity."

Mr. Crimmins thought that the Catholic vote would go very largely to Justice Daly. "Mr. Croker talks about not bringing religion into politics," he said, "but you can't keep it out. Else why did Mr. Croker nominate Mr. Leventritt? All parties consider religions in making up their tickets.

"My relations with Mr. Croker have always been pleasant. I admire him very much, but I think in this matter he has made a serious mistake."

T. M. OSBORNE'S PLATFORM.

Citizens' Union Candidate Outlines Party Principles.

Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Citizens' Union State ticket, was at the Reform Club yesterday in consultation with members of the Independent Citizens' Committee. Speaking of the reasons for the existence of the independent ticket, Mr. Osborne said:

"Algerism is only Aldridgeism under another name. They both emanate from the same source—our corrupt and corrupting State politics.

"The independents, having these frightful examples of the practical results of our machine politics before their eyes, and believing that there is no hope of better things from either of the political parties under their present dominations, find themselves unable to vote for either Roosevelt, on the one hand, or Van Wyck, on the other. The Republican candidate has shown himself subservient to one machine; the Democratic candidate has never shown himself independent of the other. Both machines have trailed their party honor and party principles in the dust.

"The independent ticket is necessary for the future of good government in this State. In Theodore Bacon of Rochester we have as head of our ticket a man for whom we can all vote without misgivings.

"I took the liberty Saturday evening of stating a platform for myself, inasmuch as the ticket as a whole does not possess one. It is as follows:

"First—Honest men for office and honest business methods in government administration. Civil service reform as the basis and restoration and enforcement of the civil service laws.

"Second—Reform of our State system of taxation and freedom from State interference in local affairs.

"Third—Amendments to our ballot and election laws, so that the franchise can be fairly exercised by all.

"In addition to these, if it is necessary, (as I believe it should not be,) to wage the campaign on National issues, I should personally add:

"First—Sound money, the gold standard, and a civilized currency system.

"Second—No colonies nor subject peoples to breed further and worse corruption in our politics, and to alter the very foundations and framework of our Government."

This statement by Mr. Osborne was pronounced by other members of the independent committee to be a fair presentation of the principles on which they propose to make their fight.

The independent committee will be represented at the hearing of the protest by Lovell H. Jarvis to-day in the placing of their ticket on the official ballot, to take place at Albany to-morrow.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Meeting for Organization to be Held To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It is expected the first formal meeting of the Industrial Commission, consisting of the nine men appointed by the President and members of the House of Representatives and the Senate designated by those bodies, will be held to-morrow.

It is likely that the meeting will be held in the committee room of Senator Kyle of South Dakota. Thus far only a few members of the commission are in the city, but others are expected to arrive to-night and to-morrow.

It is not deemed probable that the commission will do much more at this time than effect an organization. Many of the members are now engaged in the political campaign, and the indications are that the commission will not take up its work seriously before the convening of Congress.

STABBED HIS LUCKLESS RIVAL.

A Bridegroom, After Taunting the Unsuccessful Suitor, Used a Knife.

James Mino and Marie Nicoletti, of West Hoboken, were married Saturday night by Justice Francois. They went to Mino's home at Symes Street and Summit Avenue, where a wedding supper was given. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mino went to Giovanni Bacchos's saloon on Hoboken Street, where he met Charles Mercandino of 269 Clinton Street, a former suitor of his wife.

Mino began to banter Mercandino on the latter's ill luck in his wooing. Mercandino made an angry reply, and a fight followed, in which Mino drew a stiletto and stabbed Mercandino four times in the back and three times in the breast.

Mercandino was still alive last night, but cannot recover. Mino is locked up in the West Hoboken Jail without bail.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

Manitoba Man and Four Children Killed—Wife Under Suspicion.

DOMINION CITY, Manitoba, Oct. 16.—A man and his four children have been murdered in their house in the Galician settlement near here. The wife is missing, and it is suspected she committed the crime. The weapon used was an axe.

It is understood the man and woman had frequently quarreled.

The name of the family has not been learned.

All Quiet at Virden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—Col. Young of the First Illinois Cavalry, commanding the troops at Virden, was in Springfield to-day, and reported to Adjt. Gen. Reece that all was quiet there and that he did not fear any more trouble. Battery B, under Capt. Craig, remains at Virden, and Adt. Gen. Reece says he will not order it away for a few days.

ATTACK ON MR. LEVENTRITT

Everett P. Wheeler Makes Specific Charges for the Bar Association's Committee.

A DENIAL BY THE CANDIDATE

He Justifies His Record on the Lucca Divorce Case, and Repels a Charge by Mr. Leeds—Matter of Reputation.

Everett P. Wheeler of the Committee on Judiciary Nominations appointed by the Bar Association, who read on Saturday night before the meeting of the association the charges of the committee against David Leventritt, Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Justice, gave last night more specifically some of the grounds on which the committee moved that Mr. Leventritt be condemned as unfit for the post he sought. Mr. Leventritt also gave his side of the questions.

Mr. Wheeler explained in detail an instance to which Elihu Root had briefly referred in the meeting. "Mr. Leeds," said he, "who was John Anthon's partner, brought this case to the attention of the committee when it was considering Mr. Leventritt, as it was its duty to consider all candidates for the bench. The papers in the final stipulation were in Mr. Leventritt's handwriting, and I saw them myself.

"According to Mr. Leeds, who has given to Mr. Root all the papers to substantiate what he says, Mr. Leeds sued a client of Mr. Leventritt. The case, after several adjournments, came up for trial. Mr. Leventritt was absent and his managing clerk asked for a postponement on the ground that Mr. Leventritt was then engaged in trying a case in another court. Mr. Teeds sent to that court to verify this statement, because he suspected that it was untrue, and found that Mr. Leventritt was not there. Mr. Leeds took the case by default, and an inquest was held, during which the managing clerk staid in the courtroom.

"On the conclusion of the inquest, as the persons concerned were leaving the courtroom, this clerk drew from his pocket an order granted by another Judge to show cause why the result of the inquest should not be set aside, and also an affidavit, signed by Mr. Leventritt, on which this order had been procured, and which stated that the inquest had taken place. Now this affidavit must have been sworn to before the holding of the inquest, and was, therefore, false. I have seen the affidavit myself. It is in Mr. Leventritt's handwriting.

"Mr. Leeds immediately procured an order to show cause why all the parties concerned in this false affidavit should not be punished for contempt of court. Before this came to a hearing, Mr. Leventritt came forward and paid the amount of the judgment at issue. Mr. Leeds then dropped the contempt proceedings."

THE CASE OF MME. LUCCA.

Mr. Wheeler was asked in reference to the case of Mme. Lucca, the conduct of whose divorce suit by Newcombe & Leventritt was ground for one of the charges made by the committee against Mr. Leventritt. The Bar Association's committee had charged that the firm was the means of procuring a divorce for Mme. Lucca on evidence of facts which took place subsequent to the complaint, and of advising her that she could safely marry again, when her decree was actually, to quote Mr. Root, "not worth the paper it was written on."

Mr. Wheeler said last night: "Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin to get evidence in pursuance of the contract made by his firm with Mme. Lucca, and came back with evidence only of acts committed subsequent to the complaint. On this evidence, as the General Term afterward decided, gross irregularity of action procured the decree. It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Leventritt did not consult with his partner in the case. And he was present at Mme. Lucca's subsequent wedding and signed her marriage certificate. Now even if he had no actual hand in getting this divorce irregularly, he knew at all events the actual facts in the case in August, 1873, and did not dissolve partnership with Mr. Newcombe till Jan. 1, 1875. He ought to have quit in 1873. If you know your partner to be a rascal and stay in partnership with him, sharing the proceeds of the office, you are as bad as he.

"The decree was afterward sustained, but by the action of another lawyer secured by Mme. Lucca, who also sued Newcombe & Leventritt for her for damages resulting from mismanagement of her case. Her first husband, Baron von Rhode, was allowed to come in and defend in the divorce suit, and it was then that the decree was finally confirmed, this other lawyer conducting the case.

"Ex-Judge Cardozo, who was driven from the Supreme Court bench by fear of impeachment by action of the Bar Association, was a chum of Newcombe, who was a thoroughly bad lot.

"Mr. Leventritt remained in partnership with Newcombe while knowing of this intimacy, after he finally left Newcombe, Cardozo became Newcombe's partner. Mr. Newcombe forged the signature to a complaint in one of the four suits brought by singers against Mme. Lucca, and Mr. Leventritt did not leave him then.

MR. LEVENTRITT'S REPUTATION.

"We would have overlooked these things of twenty-five years ago if Mr. Leventritt's subsequent practice had been entirely honorable. But his reputation among honorable members of the profession since then has not been good. They say that he does not keep his oral stipulations and that you can't believe what he says in court. We would never have raked up these charges against him if he had not been a candidate. It was an exceedingly disagreeable thing to do. But the public must remember that a man who will keep such friends as Mr. Leventritt has had will let them go further when he gets on the bench. They will get decisions and orders and information which they ought not to have."

MR. LEVENTRITT'S DENIAL.

Mr. Leventritt was seen at his house, 34 West Seventy-seventh Street, last night, and denied most vigorously all charges of fraudulent, dishonorable, or tricky dealing on his part. He was much wrought up over the action of the Bar Association, which he said had been taken by 40 votes, lawyers having run in the clerks in their offices to accomplish his censure.

In reference to Mr. Leeds's charge, he said: "I have in the last twenty-five years tried, I suppose, 1,000 cases, and it is impossible for me at my home, without, the assistance of papers, to give an accurate account of any one case. I can say as to this one, however, that I made no affidavit, and if my clerk made a false one it was without my knowledge. I have never in my life signed my name to an affidavit that was not exactly true from top to bottom. No false representation has ever been made by any one from my office with my knowledge. In this case the judgment was paid, with costs, by me just as soon as I learned there had been an inquest."

"You did not pay the judgment to avert contempt proceedings, Mr. Leventritt?"

"There were no contempt proceedings against me," he replied sharply. "And, if my clerk said, with my knowledge and sanction, that I was in another room when that case was on, why, I was. That's all there is of it."

Mr. Leventritt was asked about the statement that his partner had forged the signature to a complaint. "It is not true," said he. "Mr. Newcombe never committed forgery. There was no act committed by Newcombe in reference to the Lucca case that would redound to his discredit except the numerous errors and blunders he made, and of which no office boy should be guilty.

"I did not bring a shred of evidence when I came back from Berlin on that matter. The contract also had been made in my absence. Newcombe took certain evidence of acts committed by Baron von Rhade subsequent to the complaint, before the referee, and on that and solely on that evidence he obtained a decree of divorce for Mme. Lucca. That decree is valid to this day. The proceeding was not fraudulent. It was only irregular in that he omitted to drop that action and make out a fresh complaint on which his evidence could have been regularly used."

"Had he done that, Mr. Leventritt," he was asked, "would the firm by the delay have lost $2,000 in not getting the divorce within three months of the time of contract?"

"I cannot remember as to that now," said he. "I do know that when Mme. Lucca brought suit against us to obtain damages for further expense caused her in gaining her decree, on account of Mr. Newcombe's errors, there was no allegation of fraud. Nor did the General Term make an accusation of fraud. It was simply a case of error in judgment and accuracy all the way through. This suit against us occurred in 1874, and in January, 1875, I dissolved the partnership on account of it. You ask why it was not dissolved before. It is by no means easy for a law firm to get rid in a week of all the cases hanging on their hands.

"If Mr. Newcombe was ever guilty of a dishonorable act while I was his partner, it did not come to my knowledge. As for Judge Cardozo, I had nothing to do with him, and refused to go into partnership with these two men.

"Why don't these people who are accusing me," demanded Mr. Leventritt, warmly, "go before any Judge on the bench who has had anything to do with me and see what he has got to say? I have been all my life closely identified with Tammany Hall. I am glad of it. These gentlemen don't like it. As for my real stipulations, I hold them as sacred as a written bond, although the court rules will not allow them. But if I have an oral stipulation with any man I will keep it. And if he says I made it, and I don't think I did, I will stand by it out.

"Why don't these people go among the men that have long known me to find out my reputation? Why don't they examine the reports on my character of those Judges who have spoken of me as able and courteous? I can show you a record indorsed by Judge Joseph F. Daly in a case of Bernard vs. some insurance company, in which he refers to me as the able and courteous counsel.

"Let me tell you another fact. Two days before the Republican Convention H. W. Taft, who is now a Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice, telephoned me that a committee was to be formed to act in conjunction with the Bar Association Committee to secure the indorsement by the political convention of Justices Daly and Cohen, and asked me to serve on that committee. I had the possibility of a Democratic nomination in mind at the time and naturally I declined to serve. My character was not so bad at that time that I could not be used, was it?"

Mr. Leventritt declared that his reputation for veracity and honor was as good as that of Mr. Root or Mr. Wheeler, and his partner, Mr. Nathan, declared that he had never had any difficulty in having his oral stipulations taken. Mr. Leventritt expressed very strong feeling over the action of the Bar Association, who, he said, had taken refuge behind their privilege. "But if Mr. Root wants to debate this matter with me," said he, "I will go with him before any Judge he can name and carry it to a decision."

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Late Proceedings of the Session Which Ended Early Yesterday Morning.

The session of the Bar Association, at which the Judiciary nominations were passed on, and which began on Saturday night, did not end until late yesterday morning. The late proceedings of the meeting were as follows:

After Oliver P. Buel had spoken in support of Justice Daly, one speaker proposed a circumlocutory resolution, which was cut off by laughter from his associates, and then one member took Mr. Crain to task for saying that it was not in the province of the organization to criticise nominations.

Clifford Hartridge then got on his feet for a second time. "Two grave charges have been made against me," said he. "One is that I am young; well, I hope that I'll outgrow that. The other is that I'm a member of Tammany. I am, and am glad of it. I want to say that I have never asked Tammany for office for myself or friends, but if I had begged for a nomination from a man and been refused I would not have turned and vented my spleen in print."

Ex-Senator John C. Kiernan then arose with the remark: "I don't know whether any one recognizes me as a Democrat. I voted for Bryan." Amid the laughter that followed he continued: "I have always voted my party ticket, even if the platform contained something I did not like, because I believe that in support of my party and its success is the only hope for our institutions.

"But, gentlemen, I draw the line at the judiciary! If nominees are equally good I will, of course, always vote for the Democrat, but when a political boss dares to announce through the public press that he or the organization which he controls has turned down an upright Judge because he refuses to bow to that political boss, then, as a lawyer to whom the honor of the bench and the dignity of the profession is dear, I shall take pleasure in voting against him." This sentiment seemed to stir the meeting, and for the first time in the evening the members broke into cheers.

VOTES ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

This speech was followed by a motion to lay the resolutions on the table. It was seconded and defeated by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Page took the floor with a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in his hand of the issue containing the names of signers of the lawyers' petition to renominate Justices Daly and Cohen.

He urged that the association take no action in a body, but that if members individually desired the re-election of these men they should go out in the byways and highways and proselyte. Mr. Page insisted on reading some archives showing the association's past action on similar matters and took his seat after the Chair had suggested that extended remarks were hardly practicable.

There were shouts of "question," and the first resolution was then put and carried by a large majority. The second and third resolutions were adopted in like manner and without debate.

Mr. Root then moved the adoption of the fourth resolution condemning David Leventritt. When the question had been put Mr. Hartridge addressed the Chair with, "Before I vote I would like to ask why?" "I do not know any one authorized to answer that question," replied Chairman Carter dryly. The question was put, and he pronounced it carried. There were shouts of division, and A. C. Thomas rose to speak on the motion. In order to give him the floor a motion was unanimously passed to reconsider.

"You have voted," said Mr. Thomas, "expressing your preference for two of the candidates. You have expressed that preference warmly, and if you had indorsed the third I should not have objected.

"Now you propose to attack a gentleman, condemning him as unworthy and as an unfit person to fill the office he aspires to, without specific charges, without showing wherein he has failed to do his duty. You have alleged nothing against him except the common report that he is an unfit person. He has been practicing at the bar for twenty-five years.

"There are not ten men in the room who have tried more cases than he. The tattle out of which this stream of disapproval has grown was founded, I believe, on grounds that will not bear the light. One reason for it is that he is a Hebrew. There are many who do not like to see a Jew on the bench. I exonerate the committee, however, from any such prejudice."

Mr Thomas's remarks evoked hearty applause.

Everett P. Wheeler then arose fortified with documents which justified the committee's action.

"Mr. President," he said, "It is an extremely disagreeable task for me to answer Mr. Thomas's speech. We all understand that Mr. Thomas was himself a candidate for the nomination that went to Mr. Leventritt His generous action in championing the man who defeated him deserves the admiration of every member of the bar.

"Possibly one reason that I was selected to represent the committee was that his case was first presented to me and I am most familiar with it. My relations with the gentleman have never been disagreeable. I was never defeated by him in litigation and I have no prejudice against his race. Some very dear friends of mine have been members of his race, among them Judge Isaacs. But let us pass on to plain facts."

THE CHARGES READ.

Mr. Wheeler then read the charges against Mr. Leventritt prepared before the committee. They were in brief as follows:

In March, 1873, it was alleged that Mr. Leventritt's firm of Newcombe & Leventritt agreed with Pauline Lucca to try to procure for her a divorce from her husband, Adolf von Rhade. She paid them $1,500 and was to give them $2,000 if they got the divorce in three months. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin to procure evidence of her husband's unfaithfulness. He came back with evidence of acts committed after the acts alleged in the complaint. On this evidence a decree was obtained and the firm got the $2,000. Their client married again and they were present at her wedding. A few weeks later von Rhade applied to the courts to have the judgment opened on the ground of gross irregularity, and obtained an order allowing him to come in and defend. Mme. Lucca afterward sued the firm for damages for their malpractice.

There were many admitted irregularities committed in the management of the suit for divorce. Mr. Leventritt denies that he was responsible for them, and it was certain that he was in Europe during the period of the publication of the summons. But one of the matters commented upon by the General Term was the entire failure to prove the incriminating allegations of the complaint and the obtaining of the divorce upon matters not alleged and of which the defendant could have had no notice. And in this, Mr. Wheeler declared, Mr. Leventritt had a full share. It was he who collected the testimony, and the bill of his firm includes a charge for services rendered in the suit in Berlin. Moreover, as appears from his own testimony in the suit, he remained in partnership with Newcombe from August, 1873, when notice of all the malpractice was brought to his attention, until shortly before April, 1875.

Mr. Leventritt's firm also brought suits against Mme. Lucca, in which the complaint of one of the plaintiffs was said to be forged. When the settlement took place between the firm and Mme. Lucca, the proceedings were discontinued without cost. Mr. Wheeler added that these things would have been forgiven had his succeeding professional work been what it should be. It was the unanimous opinion, however, of all whom the committee had consulted, he said, that Mr. Leventritt's practice had been tricky, and his word unreliable.

MR. LEVENTRITT DEFENDED.

Mr. Thomas then took the floor and went over the case of Mme. Lucca. He argued at length that Leventritt was blameless. The evidence on which the divorce was obtained was not the evidence which Leventritt furnished. Mme. Lucca's report did not charge fraud against him, and, as for the divorce, it was still valid. Nathaniel Meyer also spoke in Mr. Leventritt's defense.

Elihu Root then went to the platform, and in an impassioned and powerful speech summed up the case against Mr. Leventritt.

"I must say one word," said he, "in reference to the von Rhade case. It is easy to gloss things over. The plain facts are that the contract was made with both members of the firm. Mr. Leventritt went to Berlin, charging $50 for five days of work there, and returned without the evidence of any facts alleged in the complaint. The idea that the partner who is trying the case did not consult with the other partner is too absurd to talk of. Rather than lose their $2,000 those men went before a referee, and on that evidence smuggled a decree out of him and gave it to that woman, knowing that the decree which set her free was not worth the paper it was written on. Having been at her wedding under those circumstances, and having remained for eighteen months in partnership with Newcombe afterward, it is too tardy a repudiation for Mr. Leventritt to say now that he had nothing to do with it. This candidate for the Supreme Court was for many years in one of the worst nests of professional corruption.

"If that is the sort of place from which one must take our wearers of the judicial ermine, God pity the bar. [Cheers and frantic applause.] The committee is unanimous in its opinion that far and near Mr. Leventritt has been stigmatized by the bar as a tricky unreliable, and untrustworthy lawyer. The general judgment of men in a man's own profession, arising not necessarily from any one act but built up slowly through a course of years, is almost always right."

The resolution was passed by a standing vote after a division. Perry Belmont and T. C. T. Crain were among those voting in the negative.

The final resolutions were passed after a vigorous objection by W. B. Dowd, who objected to the expenditure of money for partisan purposes, and said Mr. Root would rue the resolution more than Mr. Leventritt.

OKIE MAY JOIN DEMOCRATS.

His Name Proposed for Membership in the Democratic Club.

The name of Howard P. Okie, who was elected to the Board of Aldermen on the Citizens' Union ticket last year, winning his seat from the Tammany candidate after a contest in the courts, has been posted for membership in the Democratic Club.

Mr. Okie was proposed by John Fox and seconded by Richard Croker. His appearance as an applicant for membership in the club is pointed to as an indication of the disintegration of the Citizens' Union movement, in which Mr. Okie was one of the active workers.

George P. Andrews, nominated for Supreme Court Justice by the Tammany County Convention, is also on the list of proposals for membership in the club.

MRS. BELMONT'S BODY HERE.

Arrived on the Umbria, Accompanied by Members of the Family—Funeral To-morow.

The remains of Mrs. August Belmont, who died in Paris Sept. 27, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Umbria, accompanied by Mr. Belmont, his son, August Belmont, Jr.; Edward Morgan, brother of Mrs. Belmont, and the Countess Maccioli, formerly Mrs. Terry. At Quarantine the Umbria was boarded by Perry Belmont and other members of the family, who had gone down the bay to meet the steamer.

A hearse and several carriages were in waiting at the Cunard dock when the steamer arrived, but the members of the family remained on board until all the other passengers had gone ashore. Then the heavy oak casket containing the body was carried down the gangway by six seamen, followed by Mr. Belmont and the other members of the family. The casket was placed in the hearse, which, with the carriages provided for the mourners was driven to the family residence, at 109 Madison Avenue. Numerous floral offerings arrived at the house later in the day, and several intimate friends of the family called to express their sympathy.

Mrs. Belmont, who went abroad last Spring in the hope of restoring her shattered health, died quite suddenly at the Hotel du Bain, in Paris, while her husband was absent on a short business trip to this city. She was attended in her last hours by her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Robinson, and the Countess Maccioli. Upon receipt of the news of his wife's death, Mr. Belmont left immediately for Paris, with his son and his brother-in-law, Mr. Morgan.

A brief funeral service was held at the Episcopal Church in Paris on the day following Mrs. Belmont's death. The regular funeral will be held at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow. A special train for the accommodation of persons attending the funeral will leave Long Island City at 2:15 P. M. The interment will be in Newport, R. I.

PART OF SEA WALL COLLAPSED.

The Indiana Had Been Tied to It a Few Minutes Before.

A section of sea wall at which the Indiana a few minutes before had been tied in the Brooklyn Navy Yard gave way at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and dropped into the channel. The break was about 40 feet long and 20 deep.

The wall consisted of a piling foundation and a coping of granite blocks, with a Belgian block pavement back of it. It had been condemned. The contract to rebuild the wall was entered into some months ago, but the war interfered with its execution. Every available place in the navy yard had to be pressed into service for the vessels. Naval Constructor Bowles said the wall had been sinking gradually for some time, and that the collapse was anticipated by everybody. It was only a question of time.

The Indiana was in no danger. Capt. Taylor saw the dock sinking and backed the big ship out of the way.

The work of rebuilding will not be begun at once, according to Mr. Bowles, because it is still necessary to use all the available space for war vessels. A temporary wall will be put up. The work cannot be begun until the various ships in the yard leave for their stations. Mr. Bowles said the necessity for rebuilding the entire sea wall would be laid before the next Congress, and that he believed sufficient appropriation would be made.

W. N. Slack May Be Drowned.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—William N. Slack, a Trenton architect, is believed to have been drowned yesterday while sailing on the Delaware. His boat was found upturned in the river near White Hill, and he had not returned home at a late hour to-night.

Two Toledo Men Killed by a Train.

IRONDALE, Ohio, Oct. 16.—While crossing the Wheeling and Lake Erie tracks here to-day Frank Sass and William Schocht of Toledo were killed.

NEW SILVERWARE

SOLID SILVER
SILVER PLATE

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S REQUIREMENTS, EMBRACES EVERYTHING MADE IN SILVERWARE, EITHER FOR HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL USE, INCLUDING CHESTS IN MATCHED PIECES OF SPOONS, FORKS, CUTLERY, ETC.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS.

MADISON SQUARE, FACTORIES, MERIDEN, CONN. 208 FIFTH AVENUE, CANADA FACTORY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

STARTLED SHERRY'S PATRONS.

Colored Man Ran Into the Restaurant to Evade Capture.

John Madison, a colored man, of 338 West Thirty-seventh Street, while being pursued shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday night, caused some excitement in Sherry's restaurant, whither he dashed to evade his pursuers. Madison, it is charged, had stolen a woman's cloak and hat from Mrs. Adam H. Beck's millinery and dressmaking shop, at 46 West Forty-fifth Street. As Madison emerged from the hall door of the house Charles Wharton, a colored messenger boy, thinking Madison had stolen the things, attempted to intercept him.

Pursuer and pursued dashed toward Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Beck's husband joined in the chase, and later Policeman Bachman of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Madison turned into Forty-fourth Street, and, seeing that Bachman was gaining on him steadily, sought to escape by running into Sherry's restaurant. His sudden entrance startled those who were dining, and a few rose from their seats. Madison only went as far as the doorway and then turned about to run out, when he was caught. In the Yorkville Court yesterday he was held in $500 bail on a charge of petit larceny.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET.

The American Missionary Society Delegates Gather at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16.—A union sacramental service, under the direction of the General Christian Convention, was held this afternoon in the City Auditorium, and was attended by 4,000 people. Visiting ministers occupied the pulpits this morning and to-night.

"An Hour of Prayer" service was conducted at 5 P. M. by Mrs. Jennie Harlan of Kansas City. To-morrow the annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society will open, and will be in session until Wednesday morning. The Rev. E. D. Power of Washington, President of the society, will deliver his address, the theme of which will be the Holy Spirit in missions.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Washington Pulpits Filled Yesterday by Bishops and Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Services in all of the Episcopal churches in Washington were conducted by Bishops of the Church who are now here in attendance upon the general convention. In some of the churches special services were held.

At the cathedral the services were particularly interesting. In the morning Bishop Dudley of Kentucky preached to a large congregation. At the children's service, in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, China, delivered a special sermon. The Right Rev. Dr. A. Hall of Vermont officiated at the evening service.

Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock a reunion of all the alumni of the Philadelphia Divinity School will be held at the Ebbitt House. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other Bishops of the Church, and by several prominent clergymen.

SUNDAY CONCERTS IN BOSTON.

The City Inaugurates a Series of Musical Entertainments.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The City of Boston to-night inaugurated a system of public concerts at popular prices in Music Hall, the home of the Symphony, and in the opinion of all the first concert at least was a success.

The programme was classical, not too much so, however, and the audience, which paid from 10 to 25 cents for admission, was up to the average of the high-class theatres. The programme included numbers by Schubert, Bach, Wagner, Gounod, and Liszt. Director Mullenhauer praises the orchestra and says the concerts will be a great enjoyment for the people of Boston. The net proceeds go to the City Hospital.

A Canadian Defaulter Captured.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Gus Haynes, a Secret Service officer of Montreal, assisted by Chief Wool, Saturday afternoon completed a shrewd piece of detective work when they placed under arrest R. A. Beaulieu, a defaulter from the Canadian metropolis. Up to last August Beaulieu was a discount clerk in the Montreal branch of Bank Le National of Quebec. When an examination was made of the financial affairs of the Montreal branch it was found that there was a shortage, and with the discovery Beaulieu and four other clerks disappeared. Beaulieu at once admitted his identity and offered to return to Montreal voluntarily, but a dispatch from his uncle, who is a practising physician in that city, caused him to change his mind, and he will now fight extradition.

New Yorker Found Dying in Woods.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—George W. Andrews, thirty-seven years old, formerly of New York City, was found in the woods near East Park about 4 o'clock this afternoon in a terrible condition. The man was so weak he was unable to move. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died about 8 o'clock to-night from alcoholism and exhaustion. Andrews was a member of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., of New York. He had recently been employed by the New England Railroad Company as delivery clerk. He had been drinking heavily, and left his boarding place last Monday morning. Since then nothing had been seen of him until his body was found.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:50 A. M.—1,025 Third Avenue; occupied by Michael Weill; damage, $600.

4:30 A. M.—1,519 Third Avenue; occupied by J. Hennessy; damage slight.

7:50 A. M.—67 Willett Street; owner unknown, no damage.

10:30 A. M.—100 West Sixty-third Street; occupied by J. Johns; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—73 East Eightieth Street; occupied by Samuel Tinsby; damage, $500.

At the Altar.

Now the organ was to be heard playing the wedding music.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed the bride-elect, with emotion, "you will find it hard to give me away at the altar!"

But the old man smiled bravely.

"No, my child," he answered, pressing her hand. "I am convinced your future husband doesn't intend haggling any more."—Detroit Journal.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.

W. P. Smithh & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Distillers

REED & BARTON,
SILVER SMITHS,
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ORIENTAL RUGS
averaging
4x9 ft. $14.00
5x11 ft. 17.00
(former prices $20.00 and $25.00.)
45 West 23d Street.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

He Goes Up State and Is Expected to Rouse Republican Enthusiasm.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will plunge into his canvass as the Republican candidate for Governor in earnest to-day, with the expectation of speaking many times every day, except Sunday, between now and the election.

At 10 o'clock this morning the candidate for Governor will leave the Jersey City station of the West Shore Road in a special train of an engine and two cars, bound for Glens Falls, where he will speak to-night, and for Ogdensburg, where he is to appear to-morrow night, with many ten-minute stops along the way. District Attorney Youngs will be in charge of the train, and the party is expected to include, in addition to Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Minister Woodford, John Proctor Clarke, and five Rough Riders—Color Sergt. A. P. Wright, Sergt. "Buck" Taylor, Sergt. J. Johnson, Sergt. Sherman Bell, and Trooper G. R. Fortescue. Senator Nevada N. Stranahan will board the train at Albany.

A steady stream of telegrams flowed into Republican State headquarters yesterday, giving reports of the progress of registration. They came from almost every county in the State and they reported increased registration almost everywhere. After going through these returns, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee, said:

"The result of the registration up the State indicates that the Republicans have become aroused to the situation, and are earnestly at work. This week the campaign will hum. With Col. Roosevelt's trip we are satisfied that the enthusiasm of the Republicans will show itself to the discomfiture of our Democratic friends. This, together with the great number of meetings that have been arranged for the week, will start the campaign off in good shape.

"Our Republican friends should not be at all worried by the campaign bluff which is being indulged in by our adversaries, as there is absolutely no foundation for the extravagant statements now being made by them."

Chairman Odell, Executive Chairman Barnes, President Quigg of the County Committee, and Congressman Hooker were participants in an extended conference in Senator Platt's room yesterday. It was rumored that one of the subjects under discussion was a proposition to create a new campaign committee for New York City, with a view to putting more life into the local campaign. Complaints have been made that Mr. Quigg is devoting his time to his own canvass for re-election, to the neglect of the county campaign.

Senator Hale of Maine has notified the State Committee that he cannot accept the invitation to speak in this State.

ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Gets His Private Affairs Into Shape—Rough Rider Speakers.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt spent a quiet day here. Soon after he arose this morning he left his house and went to the home of G. A. Roosevelt, taking with him a lot of papers and books. He did this to secure privacy, which he did not feel he could obtain in his own home. He said this evening he had put in the whole day attending to his private affairs, which were in need of attention. He did not expect, he said, to have much time from now on to look after his affairs in person, and wanted to put things in shape so his attorney and agents could handle them for him.

Dr. Frank Donaldson of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, called on him during the day. Dr. Donaldson was a surgeon with the Rough Riders, and is going on the stump for the ticket. Dr. Donaldson said his work would begin on Wednesday, when he and a number of other members of the Rough Riders would start their campaign in the upper part of the State. He expects to be on the stump night and day from Wednesday to the close of the campaign. Col. Roosevelt will go to Manhattan in the morning.

Fined for Wearing Knickers.

From The London Truth.

When a German official goes by the name of Staatsanwaltsschaftsrath, he feels that he is entitled to a certain reverence. A witness must not, for instance, appear before his Sesquipedalian Worship in the costume of the complete cyclist, and so recently in the Correctional Tribunal of the Berlin Landgericht No. 2, a man o' the wheel was fined 20 marks for appearing in what the indictment termed "Pump-hosen and Tricot-jacket with jacket external." The President made an appropriate little speech, in which he explained to the culprit that it was not to the man, but to the Magistrate, he had been wanting in respect, and the accused assured the President in reply that "he had as great a reverence for his name as for his office." The latter was, as already said, Staatsanwaltsschaftsrath, and the former was merely Smith, which shows that the glories of our berth and State—even a legal berth and judicial State—are shadows, not substantial things. The wearer of the pump-hosen was then dismissed minus 20 marks.

Oppose an Alliance with England.

Delegates of twenty-six Irish societies met at Humboldt Hall, at Newark and Jersey Avenues, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and resolved to oppose the election of any candidate for the Assembly or the Senate who would not pledge himself

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

An Address Issued by the Party's National Committee Says Its Work Is Not Completed.

WILL IGNORE STATE ISSUES

The Efforts of the Organization to be Devoted to Supporting the Principles Set Forth in the Indianapolis Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The National Democratic Committee has issued the following address:

To the National Democrats of the United States:

Your National Committee, speaking for the National Democratic Party, congratulates the country on the emphatic and merited condemnation at the polls by the people in 1896 of the dishonorable and dangerous doctrines promulgated by the Chicago platform. The moral influence exerted by the Indianapolis Convention has amply compensated for the efforts made in behalf of unalloyed Democratic principles, as held and taught by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland. And to-day this platform is the rock and firm foundation on which alone a Democrat can rest his political faith. We therefore take this opportunity to reaffirm with accumulated force the principles of our party as enunciated at Indianapolis in 1896.

We believe that the theory of so-called protection, which, in its last analysis, involves the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few, is dishonest, and that it directly and inevitably breeds trusts, monopolies, and those special privileges by which the cunning and unscrupulous prey on their unsuspecting and credulous fellow-citizens. The protective tax is not only dishonest and oppressive, but it obstructs that free and natural interchange of commodities which would increasingly tend to lessen the cost of the necessities and comforts of life to our wage-earning classes. It has destroyed our merchant navy. It has practically driven our flag from the seas, and has forced us into the humiliating necessity of paying vast and constant tribute to other nations for ocean carriage. We oppose the extension of this insular system to any colonies that we have acquired, or hereafter may acquire, and favor, as we always have favored, the utmost freedom of trade. It is folly to think of securing foreign markets unless we are willing to trade with foreign countries. Especially do we denounce the Chicago platform for its virtual abandonment of this great and time-honored principle.

The doctrine of free silver is an extension of the protective principle. Free coinage is the protection of a few silver-mine owners, at the expense of our laboring classes. This policy, were it adopted, would rob the workers of half their earnings, and, by unsettling values, would bring about a paralysis of trade and commerce and reduce us financially to the level of barbarous and uncivilized nations. We are unreservedly for the single gold standard, and oppose international bimetallism, so called, as both impracticable and undesirable. We believe that the theory of one standard, and the selection of gold as that standard, has been struck off in the mint of human experience, as the result of a slowly developed and beneficent evolution in civilization.

More than ever do we believe that the continued existence of our National organization is desirable for the well-being of our country. There is no other party that represents the principles for which we are proud to stand. Our work is not completed. We are not only against free silver, but we are for sound money.

The same causes that induced the Indianapolis Convention of 1896 still exist. The financial relief expected of the present Administration has not been given. The recent utterances of no less than sixteen members of the Democratic National Committee declaring for free silver and the renomination of Mr. Bryan show conclusively that efforts will be made to fight the campaign of 1900 on the free-silver issue and under the old leader. As long as the principles of the Indianapolis platform remain disregarded by the old parties, our duty to our country, to our party, and to ourselves demands that we should continue our fight against free silver, and keep up our efforts to secure for this Nation such financial legislation as shall make us commercially the strongest Nation in the world. We protest against the pollution of the Democratic Party by alliances with those financial declarations which are at war with its old and true creed.

With the situation as it exists in some of the various States, we have no province to interfere. The National Democrats of each State must solve their local problems in such a way as may seem to them most likely to insure the triumphs of the principles for which the National organization stands and to the maintenance of which it is solemnly pledged. We seek no offices, and wish for no rewards, except those that flow from the consciousness of duty done. Our principles—the gold standard, monetary reform, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the maintenance of law and order, freedom of contract, and the protection of all contract rights—must triumph if our representative Federal Republic is to be perpetuated. In behalf of these principles we appeal to the sober, settled judgement of the American people. We should be prepared now, and at all times, to defend them against assault from any quarter.

It is our earnest hope that our fellow-Democrats in every nook and corner of our land may realize their error in following the vagaries of the Chicago platform, and may unite with us in the advocacy and promulgation of those sound and fundamental political principles which will lead to a ratification of them by votes of the people, insuring a truly Democratic victory.

The National Committee of the National Democratic Party, by

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Chairman.

THE EVIL OF MIXING ISSUES.

It Is Our Chief Political Fault, Says the Rev. Cortland Myers.

In his sermon at the Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Cortland Myers said last night:

"The present political campaign has nothing whatever to do with the free-silver question. The prince of evil in our politics is the unreasonable and unrighteous mixture of National, State, and municipal issues. They ought to and must be kept separate before our system can be crowned with glory and enduring success. The howl of party failure ought also to be silenced. Both parties have failed miserably. Eternal principles will not fail, and their immediate triumph depends more on the man than on the party.

"Payn and Aldridge are names which are synonyms of disgrace. The canal scheme is one of the most colossal swindles ever perpetrated in the Empire State, and was expected by every man who knew its author. The present Governor has allowed his sceptre to fall from a weak and paralyzed hand, and these men to blacken his record and destroy his future. The Republican Party has nothing to boast of in these years of its power, but the Democratic Party has its record, too, and as black as perdition is its Maynard crime and its outrage on the ballot.

"So far as the two bosses are concerned, they are Siamese twins, and in the last New York election one took snuff and the other sneezed. Platt is as bad as Croker, and Croker is as good as Platt. I would rather vote for Croker than for Platt, but that is not the choice.

"Roosevelt holds his own gun and his own sceptre, too. The Democratic nominee is worthy of his competitor. Do not be deceived. Neither one is responsible for the failures of others, and neither need necessarily repeat them. The man who led the heroic charge up San Juan Hill will have a courage which can be trusted against the conscienceless boss, a worse enemy of our flag than the Spaniards. We are living in a brighter hour, because both bosses had to choose a man and not a puppet."

Fireman Hurt at a Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Wightman's sash and blind factory at 43 Academy Street was set on fire four times to-day by sparks from a neighboring chimney blown against the building by a high wind. The blaze was easily extinguished three times, but at the fourth alarm, which was sent in at 6 o'clock this evening, the firemen had a hard task, and damage estimated at $5,000 was caused before the fire was put out. Capt. Johnson of No. 2 steamer fell from a one-story building adjoining the factory and was severely injured.

REVISED REGISTRATION TABLE.

Complete Returns from All the Boroughs for the Second Day—Comparisons Given.

The complete registration returns from the different boroughs of New York for the second of the four days for registration were not received at Police Headquarters until a late hour yesterday morning. In the entire city 142,678 citizens registered. Last year 117,593 registered on the second day. Below are tables showing the complete and revised totals of the second day's registration in all the boroughs of the city, and the totals for the first two days:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

As. Dis.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2,562	1,568	1,218	1,082	1,155
2	3,392	2,044	1,555	1,478	1,670
3	2,811	2,104	1,669	1,515	1,785
4	2,671	2,130	1,909	1,759	1,892
5	3,335	2,117	1,785	1,679	1,857
6	3,458	2,328	1,808	1,577	2,002
7	3,804	2,420	1,932	1,685	2,081
8	3,848	1,593	1,359	1,164	1,250
9	3,685	2,414	1,952	1,782	1,929
10	3,194	2,240	1,997	1,892	1,928
11	2,784	1,964	1,714	1,518	1,840
12	2,869	2,095	1,759	1,583	1,830
13	3,484	1,882	1,538	1,414	1,757
14	3,185	2,249	1,910	1,869	2,104
15	2,945	2,069	1,700	1,575	1,749
16	3,621	2,241	2,038	1,879	2,105
17	2,647	2,075	1,719	1,555	1,706
18	2,708	2,212	1,851	1,737	1,964
19	3,431	2,889	2,363	2,254	2,746
20	2,481	2,324	1,855	1,740	1,901
21	3,436	2,961	3,006	3,108	3,580
22	2,839	2,417	1,927	1,788	1,881
23	4,607	2,627	2,449	2,380	3,031
24	3,335	2,064	1,774	1,648	1,828
25	2,937	2,152	1,834	1,574	1,799
26	4,282	1,976	1,630	1,708	1,866
27	4,539	1,891	1,543	1,503	1,638
28	3,517	2,258	1,737	1,869	1,945
29	3,800	2,584	2,171	2,023	2,766
30	2,671	2,574	2,287	2,164	2,518
31	....	2,756	2,530	2,720	3,483
32	....	2,570	2,433	2,338	2,554
33	....	2,209	2,002	1,925	2,202
34	....	3,633	3,200	3,311	3,755
35	....	3,989	3,781	3,670	4,690
An. Dist..	....	747	787	789	1,032
Total..	98,878	82,456	70,718	67,250	77,509
Total 1st day	102,877	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,701
Total 2 days	202,804	171,771	209,943	178,757	172,210
Total 4 days ...	308,401	281,007	330,619	324,789	....
Total vote	274,174	261,540	194,341	190,807	....

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	1,353	1,289	920	900	1,161
2	493	592	338	333	394
3	1,122	1,088	770	685	915
4	821	811	589	561	670
5	963	1,069	724	726	888
6	2,318	2,351	1,517	1,414	1,851
7	2,294	2,215	1,635	1,560	2,108
8	1,954	2,076	1,789	1,661	2,155
9	2,213	2,045	1,577	1,629	2,188
10	2,005	2,089	1,428	1,403	1,953
11	1,394	1,369	993	937	1,213
12	1,523	1,730	1,062	1,006	1,220
13	1,586	1,364	1,170	1,017	1,268
14	1,413	1,435	972	893	1,238
15	1,655	1,730	1,218	1,273	1,418
16	1,999	1,790	1,525	1,404	1,672
17	2,671	2,617	2,217	2,065	2,636
18	981	1,015	807	738	971
19	2,102	1,992	1,584	1,418	1,932
20	1,665	1,562	1,088	1,164	1,492
21	2,025	2,366	2,258	2,103	2,892
22	3,298	3,185	2,533	2,498	3,523
23	3,593	3,589	2,600	2,626	3,680
24	1,225	1,349	960	931	1,447
25	2,318	2,196	1,904	1,697	2,434
26	2,520	2,403	2,075	2,056	2,547
27	1,605	1,684	1,416	1,269	1,702
28	3,239	3,196	3,008	2,912	3,443
29	932	1,050	782	772	1,107
30	919	936	666	689	983
31	538	573	445	452	655
32	....	....	335	315	448
Total.	55,638	54,716	42,905	41,089	54,212
Total first day ...	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	60,063
Total two days	131,784	114,584	133,090	116,270	114,275
Total four days	....	183,824	207,333	183,824	....
Tot'l vote	173,250	168,058	193,341	190,807	....

RICHMOND.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1	....	1,145
2	....	729
3	....	707
4	....	555
5	....	420
Total.....	3,229	3,556
Total first day.....	4,142	3,028
Total two days.....	7,371	6,584

QUEENS.

Wards.	1897.	1898.
1	....	2,409
2	....	1,618
3	....	1,372
4	....	1,543
5	....	459
Total	6,025	7,401
Total first day.....	6,391	5,828
Total two days.....	12,416	13,229

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	67,250	77,509
Brooklyn	41,089	54,212
Queens	6,025	7,401
Richmond	3,220	3,556
Total for the city.....	117,593	142,678
Total for first day.....	197,221	163,620
Total for two days.....	314,814	306,298

Registration Up the State.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The registration in this city yesterday was 15,145. On Friday the registration was 18,974, making 34,119 for the two days, against 36,467 for last year and 41,562 in 1896.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 16.—The total of two days' registration in this city shows an increase over last year of 475.

LOAN SUFFICIENTLY PAID FOR.

Mrs. Hughson Wins Her Case Against the Newark Mortgage and Loan Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—Vice Chancellor Emery, who heard the case of Mrs. Louise Hughson against the Newark Mortgage and Loan Company to restrain that company from foreclosing a mortgage on her household effects, and to compel the company to turn over to her for the purpose of cancellation a note and the mortgage, will file his decision at Trenton in a few days. It will be in favor of Mrs. Hughson.

The plaintiff borrowed $150 on her furniture, but $2.50 was withheld to pay for the recording of the mortgage. She was also required to give a note for the full amount, with $8.25 added, this latter being the rate per month for the loan. When Mrs. Hughson had paid back to the company the sum of $165, she decided she had paid sufficient for the loan of $150. The company claimed there was considerable more due, and threatened to foreclose the mortgage to enforce payment. Mrs. Hughson then appealed to the Chancery Court for protection.

The Vice Chancellor will decide the original amount having been paid back, with sufficient interest to cover the legal rate, the company has no further claim upon her.

When an Overcoat Is Not a Necessity.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"De minimis non curat lex," but in the eye of the law what are these minima? A high tribunal at Berlin, for instance, has lately been considering the nature of the Summer overcoat. Is such a garment in its essence an article of necessity? Does it stand upon the same footing or hang on an equal peg with the Winter greatcoat? Appellant in this case was an impecunious Berliner whose Summer overcoat, essentially a cover coat, because, when it did not cover his person, it covered his debts, had been taken by creditors in process of execution. German law says that the belongings of a debtor, which are indispensable belongings, may not be seized, pawned, or held in pledge, and this was the plea of the debtor. The Appeal Court decided against him: the Winter greatcoat was an article of necessity, the Summer overcoat was not. Therefore he lost his appeal. Unfortunately the majority of men are featherless bipeds, possessing only one overcoat for Winter and Summer. So the Berlin court seems to have drawn a distinction without a difference. Horace—"virtute med me involvo"—wrapped himself up in his own virtue when his wardrobe was scanty. The man of Berlin might try the same.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE

The Demonstration Inaugurated with a Union Thanksgiving Service in the Auditorium.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THERE

Leading Pastors Praise the Nation's Ruler for His Conduct of the War—The Philippine Question Touched.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago was to-night inaugurated with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended, and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific, and at one time he was compelled to arise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character.

The President rested during a great part of the day at the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. He did not attend church in the morning. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive, in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams, and Mrs. McWilliams.

The party was driven to the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, and all along the way people lined the streets to watch the passage of the President's carriage. Fully 12,000 people were within the great Auditorium, and probably as many more were on the outside unable to obtain admittance.

The President was seated in a box, and with him were Alexander H. Revell, President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Capt. McWilliams, and Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou. Among the occupants of the other boxes were James McKinley, the President's nephew; Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, and Postmaster Gordon.

Elaborate music had been prepared for the meeting under the direction of Henry B. Roney. The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, was Chairman of the meeting. Bishop Samuel Fallows led in the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in the responsive reading.

The first address was by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who brought out a great burst of enthusiasm by a reference to President McKinley. Dr. Hirsch said:

"We are proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the Nation were in the hands of a man—" Here Dr. Hirsch's voice was drowned by a great wave of applause. When he could be heard, the speaker finished his sentence. "A true American, one that loved peace, 'a worshipper of the Prince of Peace.'" Loud cheers followed Dr. Hirsch's statement of his sentiments in reference to territorial acquisition, when he said:

"Constitutionalism, not colonial dependency, must be the watchword of the war in relation to the countries delivered from Spanish rule."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated references to Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and the Rough Riders, and when he mentioned President McKinley by name, the people became so demonstrative that the President was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgments. At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Hodnett aroused much enthusiasm by a philippic against the "growing influence of monopoly" and the cohesive power of unincorporations."

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker. He said, in part:

"This country has been most fortunate in her victories. She has twice measured arms with England and has won. She has met the spirit of rebellion within her own borders and was victorious. She has met the proud Spaniard, and he lies prostrate at your feet. All this is well; it is magnificent. But there remains one other victory for Americans to win—a victory as far-reaching and important as any that has been achieved by our army and navy. We have succeeded in every conflict except in the effort to conquer ourselves in the blotting out of racial prejudices.

"We can celebrate the era of peace in no more effectual way than by a firm resolve on the part of Northern men and Southern men, black men and white men, that the trenches which we together dug around Santiago shall be the eternal burial place of all that which separates us in our business and civil relations. Let us be as generous in peace as we have been brave in battle. Until we thus conquer our selves, I make no empty statement when I say that we shall have, especially in the Southern part of our country, a cancer gnawing at the heart of this Republic that shall one day prove as dangerous as an attack from an army from without or within.

"In this presence and on this auspicious occasion I want to present the deep gratitude of nearly 10,000,000 of my people to our wise, patient, and brave Chief Executive for the generous manner in which my race has been received during this conflict—a recognition that has done more to blot out sectional and racial lines than any event since the dawn of our freedom."

When Mr. Washington gave expression to these words the most interesting feature of the evening occurred. The audience rose and cheered to the echo, while President McKinley, standing in his box, acknowledged by repeated bows the compliment of the colored orator.

AN LL.D. FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Degree Will Be Conferred by the University of Chicago with Appropriate Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The degree of LL. D. will be conferred to-morrow on President McKinley by the University of Chicago. The President and his party will be entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Harper of the university at their residence, and afterward, accompanied by the Trustees and Faculty of the institution, will proceed to Haskell Museum, where President McKinley will be created a Doctor of Laws, and invested with the gown and hood pertaining to that scholastic rank.

Then the President will lead a procession of the university Faculties, Fellows, and councilors across the campus to Kent Theatre where other ceremonies will take place. All the students of the university, the graduate schools, the divinity schools, the senior and junior colleges, the medical college, and the various affiliated preparatory schools, including the Culver Military Academy, will furnish an escort for the President, who in his cap and gown will afterward review them.

TRANSPORTS FOR SPANIARDS.

Twenty-seven of Them Reported on the Way from Spain to Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—It is reported the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners have handed the American Commissioners a note giving the names and number of Spanish transports now on the way to Cuba. It is understood that there are twenty-seven of these transports.

The general health of the various United States Commissioners and their respective staffs is excellent. The sprained ankles of Major Allison and Capt. Crawford mark the limit of disabilities, save the case of Mr. Dalby, the stenographer, who is reported much improved.

Col. Hecker visited Gen. Wade this afternoon and discussed the question of camps for the United States troops.

CONGRESSMAN LOVE DEAD.

The Mississippi Representative Passes Away at His Gloster Home.

GLOSTER, Miss., Oct. 16.—Congressman William F. Love, representing the Sixth Mississippi District, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock at his home here.

Congressman Love was born March 29, 1852, in Amite County, Miss. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and when twenty-one years old was elected to the Mississippi Legislature. He was in the Mississippi Senate when elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1890.

ALGER FEARS YELLOW FEVER.

Secretary of War Delays the Southern Movement Until Hospitals Can Be Built in the Camps.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 16.—Gen. Graham has been directed by Secretary Alger not to begin the movement South until hospitals have been established in the proposed camps and there is no danger of an outbreak of yellow fever. This order was received to-day, and Gen. Graham immediately suspended preparations for the movement, which was to have begun Oct. 27. He says the Second Corps will not be shipped South until cold weather sets in, and that the last of the troops will hardly get away from here before the middle of November.

Gen. Graham has ordered Gen. Young to proceed to Augusta, Gen. Oates to Summerville, S. C.; Gen. Davis to Greenville, S. C.; Gen. Randall to Athens, Ga., and Col. Kirby of the Fourth Missouri to Spartansburg, S. C., to establish camps for the commands designated by the War Department in recent orders. These officers will start from here to-morrow.

Two hospital cars filled with sick soldiers were sent away to-day. The invalids were taken to Philadelphia hospitals, which are now caring for over 700 sick of the Second Corps.

Col. Allison, Chief Commissary of the corps, says there are plenty of rations for everybody in camp, and that if the men of the Two Hundred and First New York did not get enough to eat it was the fault of their regimental officers, and not of the Commissary Department. He is baking 22,000 loaves of bread daily in the field ovens, and they ought to have fresh bread at every meal. The New Yorkers are satisfied since they have received their pay for September, and there is no longer any danger of an outbreak in the Two Hundred and First.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Many New Cases Discovered in Various Mississippi Towns—Marine Hospital Service Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — The Marine Hospital Service to-night received the following report:

Franklin, La., new cases, 22, no deaths; Ridgeland, Miss., one new case; Hattiesburg, Miss., four new cases; Oxford, Miss., two new cases; Natchez, Miss., three new cases; Queen Hill, Miss., one new case, one death; Taylor's, Miss., one new case.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated yesterday and received to-day, states that there were seven new cases.

Dr. Wyman to Report on Yellow Fever

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who addressed the Commercial Club of this city last night on "Quarantine and Commerce," left to-night for the South to investigate the yellow fever conditions, and report on the same before the assembling of Congress.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 16.—The Jackson record of yellow fever cases to-day contained eight names. There was no death. Another case is announced at Tougaloo, six miles north of Jackson. Dr. Purnell, who investigated suspicious sickness at Yazoo City, reports to-day that he found six cases of genuine yellow fever there, five negroes and one white. Dr. Guice announces one case of yellow fever at Meridian and two suspicious cases.

The State Board of Health official report from other points is as follows: Poplarville, seven new cases and one death; Madison, no new cases, one critically ill; Natchez, three new cases. The fever is now in every ward of Natchez. Harriston has two new cases; Edwards, two; Oxford, one new case and one death.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 16.—Dr. Carter, Marine Hospital Surgeon, will arrive here some time during the night from New Orleans, to pass upon the suspicious case of fever announced by the Meridian Board of Health. The local physicians reported another suspicious case to the Board of Health to-day. The patient is a carpenter named Culpepper, living on the South Side. The premises were at once quarantined until Dr. Carter can pass upon the case.

There is now no longer any doubt that the infection was introduced here from Hattiesburg. Meridian was in open communication with that place for several days before the existence of fever in that city was known here. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has established relay camps north and south of town, and all passenger trains on that line go through the city without stopping. The Board of Health today ordered the public schools closed. The announcement of suspicious cases has caused no excitement, and only a few people have left the city.

HER BEAUTY PROVED GENUINE.

An Indiana Woman Sues a Neighbor for Disparaging Remarks.

MILFORD, Ind., Oct. 16.—Mrs. James Dietrich, one of the many handsome society women of this vicinity, secured a verdict for $126 damages by a jury yesterday. Mrs. Ana Menzel was defendant. The suit was for $300. Mrs. Dietrich and Mrs. Menzel are neighbors. Mrs. Dietrich is dashing in manner and strikingly beautiful in form.

One day not long ago Mrs. Dietrich heard that Mrs. Menzel had said that the reason of her apparent venus-like form was because she used artificial appliances to supply the deficiency of nature. There was a meeting between the two, and Mrs. Menzel said she had not only been correctly quoted, but that when she made the remarks about her neighbor's padding she told the truth. The lawsuit followed, the plaintiff proving that she had never been guilty of anything of the kind.

LIBERIA TO ASK PROTECTION.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell to Visit Washington in Her Behalf.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose Bishopric is in Africa, and who is attending the meeting in this city of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, said to-night that he had been commissioned by the negro Republic of Liberia to go to Washington and ask that the republic be taken under the sheltering wing of the United States. Threats of inroads upon its territory by the Germans, French, and English have prompted the Government to seek the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

"I am on my way to see Secretary Hay," said he, "as the special representative of the Republic of Liberia, to secure a protectorate, either quasi or actual. What they want America to do is to say to the European powers in Africa: 'We have an interest in Liberia; this country belongs to us.' Whether an actual protectorate can be established or not will depend on how far the Liberian Government is willing to go, assuming that the United States answers favorably."

To Strengthen Yale's Football Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—As a result of Yale's miserable showing in the football game with the Newton Athletic Club yesterday, more coaches and a more determined policy will rule the work of the eleven this week. Yale men are greatly exercised over the state of the team, and ex-Capt. Rogers, who witnessed the game, will be the first coach who will come. He expressed himself to-night as not at all pleased. There was too much fumbling, too weak a spot in the centre, and a lamentable failure of team work. Next Wednesday Yale plays Brown University, and on Saturday the Carlisle Indians, and the weakness must be bolstered up before that to stave off a repetition.

Woman Hurt in Broadway Ditch.

Mrs. Isaac Scheur, fifty-five years old, of Orange, N. J., was injured last night by falling into the long ditch of the Broadway cable road alongside its tracks. Mrs. Scheur, with her husband, had alighted from a Broadway car at Barclay Street, and, in trying to reach the sidewalk, she fell headlong into the ditch. When pulled out she was unable to walk and complained of severe pains in the back. An ambulance was summoned, but the woman was taken to the Astor House, where she and her husband took a room. The full extent of the woman's injuries has not been ascertained.

A $10,000 Horse Stolen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Populist, a steeplechaser of National reputation, was stolen from the Corrigan stables at the Hawthorne track yesterday. The horse was valued at $10,000.

Very Musical.

Patience—Did you say she came from a musical family?

Patrice—Yes; she has a brother who is a drummer and her father is a tutor.—Yonkers Statesman.

ARRESTED A SICK SOLDIER.

Charge of Brutality Made Against Bicycle Policeman Thornton of Williamsburg.

Robert Murray, colored, a convalescent soldier from the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, at present a patient in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, was, it is claimed, a victim yesterday afternoon of a brutal police outrage, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Police Board.

Murray was admitted to the hospital on Saturday. He arrived from Puerto Rico and is recovering from typhoid fever. He obtained permission yesterday to go for a walk and started out in uniform. At Montrose Avenue and Leonard Street he stopped to watch a crowd of boys playing football, when Bicycle Policeman Thornton came along and ordered him to move on.

"I'm not doing anything wrong nor harming anybody," replied Murray. "I'm out for an airing, and belong to St. Catherine's Hospital."

The policeman, it is alleged, caught hold of the soldier's arm and raised his club as if to strike him.

"Don't strike me, because I'm sick," pleaded Murray. "I'm going on, although I've not done anything wrong."

Thornton thereupon lowered his club, but bystanders say he prodded the sick man in the right side, then placed him under arrest and lugged him to the Stagg Street station, where the soldier was held on the charge of disorderly conduct without being afforded an opportunity to explain.

Witnesses of the policeman's conduct when they protested were angrily warned by him not to interfere. Some of them went to St. Catharine's Hospital and informed the house staff of the affair, and House Surgeon Connors led a delegation of doctors to the police station and protested against the soldier's arrest. Sergt. Simonds paroled Murray in the custody of Dr. Connors, and he will be arraigned in the Eleventh Street Police Court to-day. Last night the doctors announced that a formal complaint against Thornton will be forwarded to the Police Board.

Two weeks ago Thornton arrested two young lawyers, the sons of the Rev. Robert D. Spraull, pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, for riding their bicycles on the wrong side of the asphalt pavement in Leonard Street. When they were arraigned in the Eleventh Street Police Court the next morning Magistrate Lemon discharged them and reprimanded the policeman.

TROOPS AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

The Commanding Officer Denies the Report that 400 Are Ill.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—Col. J. B. Rawles, in command of the troops on Sullivan's Island, denies the report recently telegraphed from this city that 400 of his troops were sick in quarters. He makes this statement:

"The sanitary features of the post nor the sickness throughout the command have never been, nor are they now, such as to occasion apprehension, for the ailments have not generally been of a nature to occasion much concern. Out of the 550 officers and men, the sick book this morning shows seventy-five ailing, while but sixteen of these are in the hospital. Nine are very well men, whose discharge from the hospital will occur at an early date.

"Of the fifty-nine men sick in quarters—not a great number considering the strength of the command—none are by any means seriously ill, but have a variety of disorders."

PROPOSED CUBAN RAILROADS.

Requests for Two Concessions Received by Gen. Wood at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Wood has received requests from two companies for railway concessions—one for a line between Santiago and Manzanillo and the other for a line between Santiago and Havana.

These requests will be forwarded to Washington.

CONDITIONS AT GUANTANAMO.

Many Salaried Clerks Who Are Not Needed in the Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Col. A. A. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor of Santiago, has returned from a trip to Guantanamo. In his report to Gen. Wood regarding the condition of the civil Government there he says the cumbersome machinery of the clerical staffs is large enough to keep going a city of ten times the size and population of Guantanamo.

In the Mayor's office he found ten clerks, a messenger, and a janitor, at salaries ranging from $150 a month down to $40, all clamoring for pay from July 26, claiming that they had been ordered by the American authorities to stay on duty.

In Guantanamo Bay there are several schooners loaded with coal for the fleet. Demurrage expenses being very heavy, the senior officer, Capt. Chester, ordered sheds to be built on shore so that the vessels might unload, thus making a temporary coaling depot.

This act has raised a tremendous hubbub among the Cubans and is one reason given by the Cuban General, Perez, for not disbanding his troops. He says the Americans have no right to establish a coaling station without the permission of the Cuban Government.

It is generally believed at Santiago among the Cubans that Gen. Perez's promise to disband was only a scheme to obtain rations for himself and his troops, by pretending to go to work, whereas now he makes several excuses for not disbanding.

Mrs. John Sherman Improving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mrs. John Sherman's condition shows improvement tonight, and her family and friends hope for her early recovery. She is unable to speak yet, but throughout the day she has appeared brighter than at any time since she was stricken.

Woman Took Acid in the Park.

An unidentified woman, about thirty-five years old, refined in appearance and well dressed, was found unconscious from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning on the lawn in Central Park, near the West Drive, at Sixty-second Street, by a policeman shortly after 9 o'clock last night. She was taken to The Presbyterian Hospital, and it was said by the surgeon in charge that she would die.

The woman is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs about 136 pounds, is fair complexioned, with black hair and dark eyes, and wore when found a black cloth jacket, dark skirt, striped waist, and dark straw hat. She had a purse in her hand containing 25 cents and a pair of gloves.

Bernhardt's Moonlight Picnic.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The inhabitants of the little town of Nimes have been glutted with artistic treats for the last few days. Sarah Bernhardt and the Renaissance company are in the city and have been playing the "Dame aux Camélias" and other pieces of the repertory with immense success. The other evening, after the performance, Mme. Bernhardt profited by the glorious moonlight and organized a midnight picnic to the ruins of the Roman arena, just outside the town. There she supped, in company with her impresario and several members of the company, while the whole of her audience—news flies fast in a little town—assembled on the heights above her and watched the great actress gayly quaff champegne on the scene of the triumphs of the ancient gladiators. Mme. Bernhardt was delighted with her picnic, and longs, she says, to play Théodora in the midst of these ancient ruins, whose grandeur she thinks would do more justice to her performance than can be obtained from artificial scenery. Before going to rest the great tragedienne, to the immense delight of the spectators, could not refrain from declaiming several hundred lines of blank verse.

Warming the Vatican.

From The Boston Globe.

The man who is always grumbling because his coal bills are so large may be interested to know that the cost of a heating plant for the vatican capable of warming its thousands of rooms has been figured on by competitive bidders, the lowest figure being $180,000. The Pope declines to incur the expense, though great difficulty is experienced in keeping his apartments warm enough for comfort in his old age.

Clarkin Club Favors Page.

The Philip Clarkin Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, formerly a Democratic organization, on Saturday night passed resolutions indorsing Senator Chas. B. Page for re-election from the Seventeenth Senatorial District.

W. & J. Sloane

*Special Offering To

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Excursions

OUR critics are always thoroughly dependable, and jealousy repeats the antiphones of criticism. To all such we bow in silence.

Faithful friends who in kindness tell us of our store-faults are not wanting. To them we are sincerely grateful. These combined influences keep us humble.

But we hear, and frequently, of suburban residents coming to New York for "A Day at Wanamaker's." This news is pleasant, and shows that some at least appreciate the plan upon which we keep store.

Great business enterprises are great public teachers. The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railways are powerful educators. University extension is practised in Wanamaker's. Great principles underlie our modern methods in storekeeping.

University extension is simply modern retailing in education.

Without cant or sham we keep store to make money. Many ways of storekeeping are open to us. Our way is to put such a spirit into retailing as will give the lie to the sneer that touches retailing with contempt.

What other enterprise employs so many of the mechanic arts, touches so many social questions, requires equal command of capital, exacts so great industry, courage, foresight, originality?

All this being so, it is a great satisfaction to discern the presence of appreciation. Our all-day visitors find out the many comforts of the store. Among them:

The Bureau of Information: It includes the Telephone, Parcel and Post Offices, and the Department of Inquiry, where questions are answered, complaints heard and difficulties adjusted:

The Picture Gallery with

The Conquerors, by Fritel.
Last Appeal, by Van der Ouderaa.
Columbus at Salamanca, by Dumond.
The Rescue of the Colors, by Grolleron.
The White Lady, by Rongier.

Many other important pictures are shown, of which more than one-half have received medals or honorable mention in the Paris Salon. Intense interest is being expressed in Robert H. Logan's Elaine, that commanded so much attention in the Salon of 1896.

"Then rose the dumb old servitor, and the dead, Oar'd by the dumb went upward with the flood."

At last this remarkable picture is exposed under such conditions of light as do the work justice.

The Orchestrion and the collection of Photographs and Photo-gravures of important pictures and sculptures in the last Salon, divide attention with the pictures; while near by them the Japanese Curios and Objects of Art, claim attention.

The *all-day visitor* discovers the finely appointed and well-served Restaurant, takes lessons in house decoration in the Furnished Apartment, finds repose in the Oriental Room, enjoys the cabinets provided for purchasers of costumes, lingers happily in the Bric-a-brac Art Room. A sense of freedom and right of possession makes the store hospitality complete to the visitor, and thus one great aim of our store-keeping is secured.

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Obviously, we couldn't afford to do this unless this library were pleasing and profitable to every man, woman and child that cares to read and to know. So pleasing and profitable, in short, that few are willing to give up the books after becoming familiar with them.

Is 10 days' use of $1 too much to pay for satisfying your curiosity about these 20 handsome volumes?

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Profit and Loss in Silks

"Happy is he who hath learned to profit by the misfortunes of others." So runs the ancient Eastern proverb. It is a cynical bit of truth and the aged sage who first uttered it had probably never heard of the phrase "bargain-giving;" yet it is accurately apt to bargains in general and these silk bargains in particular. You might be surprised if you knew how often your gain was some one else's loss.

Now somebody has made a loss on these silks, and a heavy loss. They are excellent silks,—rich and heavy and lustrous, and in colors and patterns that you like. They will be sold at prices that will not cover the cost of the raw silk and the labor of weaving.

At 85c.—Yard-wide glace taffeta, in 17 new shoots; $1.25 quality.
At 50c.—Rich glace taffeta, in 31 colorings; regular width; 75c. kind.
At 58c.—A good sound black taffeta; 27 in wide; regularly 75c.
At 65c.—New check taffetas, in two colors; 23 combinations; 85c. would be fair.
At 55c.—Rich black satin brocades; neat, attractive designs in plenty; 75c. quality.
At 75c.—21 kinds of rich satin brocades; all good for entire dresses; the $1 quality.

Rotunda.

This, of Dress Goods

If you knew the history of this transaction, you would have another evidence of the fact there is a sorrowful tide to every unusual offering. There's another tale of disappointment in this story, but it's not ours nor yours, so we can afford to be cheerful in offer and acceptance.

It's all good luck for you. You will save a dollar a yard on some of these goods. Some of them will be sold at less than half what the manufacturer expected, (and justly expected), they would bring. And this, on fresh, bright new goods,—two-thirds of the lot at least not thirty days off the loom!

Here's the list:—

At $1 yd.—46-in. self-colored Matelasse Cheviot; in green and brown; imported to sell at $2
At 75c. yd.—46-in. self-colored figured Cheviots; in castor, brown, green and navy blue; imported to sell at $1.75.
At 75c. yd.—46-in. Cheviot Sanglier; in tan, brown, green, cadet and navy blue; imported to sell at $1.50 and $2.
At 50c. yd.—44-in. Whipcord Covert Cloths; imported to sell at $1.25.
At 50c. yd.—46-in. all-wool Diagonal Cheviot; in three shades of Oxford mixtures; imported to sell at 85c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Diagonal Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Storm Serge; made to sell at 60c.
At 60c. yd.—50-in. all-wool navy blue Cheviot; made to sell at 75c.
At 30c. yd.—42-in. all-wool navy blue Sail cloth; made to sell at 50c.
At 28c. yd.—40-in. Jacquard twilled Suiting; in combinations of black figures on colored grounds; made to sell at 50c.
At 20c. yd.—38-in. Jacquard Prunella; designs in small black figures on grounds of navy blue, olive, brown, cardinal and gray; made to sell at 37½c.
At 18c. yd.—58-in. Chevron figured Suiting, in braid effects, combinations of black with colors; made to sell at 31c.

Parlor Furniture Forty sample suits of Parlor Furniture just in from a prominent manufacturer. This simple statement explains why we are able to offer them to-day at half prices for nearly all. Proper, regular values are

$75 to $275

They are to be sold at

$37.50 to $175

Are mostly over-stuffed. This chance will not be repeated or duplicated this season.

A 5-piece suit at $37.50; was $75.
A 3-piece suit at $45; was $90.
A 3-piece suit at $55; was $100.
A 3-piece suit at $65; was $110.
A 3-piece suit at $75; was $120.
A 3-piece suit at $87; was $130.
A 3-piece suit at $75; was $140.
A 3-piece suit at $90; was $145.
A 3-piece suit at $95; was $170.
A 3 piece suit at $175; was $275.

Fourth floor.

Fine Chinese Embroidery In searching for the new and beautiful in Oriental art, we discovered this really remarkable collection of specimens of Chinese silk and gold hand-embroidery. The pieces are surprisingly beautiful, even for work of the patient and skillful Celestials. Some garments in the lot that have been worn—robes and skirts that formerly belonged to officials of high rank. There are table scarfs, too, and mats, covers, and other small pieces, that may be used in the making of fancy work generally. We bought the entire lot at an exceedingly small figure. And the prices now marked upon them are absurdly small. Some pieces at 35c.; up to $20 for some upon which years of labor have been expended.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Silk Blankets in College Colors Heavier, silkier, handsomer than ever. Just the sort of warmth givers, and just in time for patrons of the football games. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania colors. These are only $2 each.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.. Broadway. 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN SAILORS HAPPY

A Boatswain the Star Orator at an Enthusiastic Demonstration.

GIFTS FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Mementos of the Santiago Fight Presented to Those Who Furnished Reading Matter for the Cruiser's Men.

The sailors of the cruiser Brooklyn had a great time yesterday. They sat in Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, in the midst of a cheering crowd, and listened to speeches and made speeches and shouted themselves hoarse. In addition to this, they put up a pleasant little practical joke on their steadfast friends, the Brooklyn Lettter Carriers' Association.

It was very different from the big celebration in Brooklyn in their honor on Sept. 29. Then they were talked to by eminent orators, and their officers talked for them. The celebration yesterday was a sailors' celebration. The star orator was a boatswain, and the sailors themselves were, in a sense, the hosts. Everything was democratic and unconventional, and Jack puffed his cigar and stamped and yelled and enjoyed himself hugely.

It grew out of the intention of the Brooklyn boys to present to the Letter Carriers' Association a life buoy, picked up after the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Early in the war the letter carriers started a movement to send reading matter to the sailors, and tons of magazines, books, and newspapers were sent. Jack was touched, and determined to show it. It was decided that the buoy should be presented at Saengerbund Hall yesterday afternoon.

That was the way it started, but the result was an uproarious, patriotic meeting in which the life buoy played a secondary part and acted chiefly as an excuse for a demonstration. Anybody who thinks Jack is too rough and ready to be capable of a delicate and thoughtful act should have been in Saengerbund Hall to have his opinion changed For, when Jack found that he was to be honored again in a public meeting, he decided that a life buoy, even though the loving labor of the best artists on the ship had been expended in transforming it to a thing of beauty, was too inconsiderable a thing to warrant the citizens of Brooklyn in cheering him for three hours in a public hall. He got out the tattered old battleflag which flew from the forepeak of the Brooklyn throughout the great battle of July 3, and which bears eloquent witness that the Spaniards could hit flags, if nothing else, and he determined to present that to his friends in gray. But it was to be a surprise. Not a word of it was breathed outside the navy yard, and the letter carriers went on with their preparations in complete ignorance of the little surprise Jack was planning for them. He also got up a handsome sketch of the Brooklyn and the positions it occupied in the battle, and kept that to be sprung as a second surprise.

DECORATIONS OF THE HALL.

The hall was decorated with flags and pictures of naval heroes when Jack, to the number of 300, trooped into the hall, escorted by George Naylor, Joseph Plunkett, and William Maybaum. In a frame below the platform was a strip of sail cloth from the Merrimac, which Jack sent to the letter carriers on June 15, inscribed: "Strip of sail cloth from the Merrimac, heroically sunk in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, June 3, 1898," and this letter:

U. S. Flagship Brooklyn.
Off Santiago de Cuba,
June 15, 1898.

To the Society of Letter Carriers of Brooklyn:

I inclose herewith a strip of sail cloth taken from the Merrimac. If you could have seen the mouth of hell into which this ship went you would say with me it was the bravest deed ever done. Believe me that we appreciate the kindness of your society in sending us papers, and that the boys of the Brooklyn will not forget you for it. Respectfully,

W. L. HILL, Boatswain.

The sailors' committee consisted of W. L. Hill, boatswain; Stephen Donnelly, chief gunner's mate; Charles Peterson, chief coxswain's mate; C. Whoolley, apprentice; W. R. Hurley, sailmaker; A. J. Ditmyer, corporal of marines; J. Amsten, first-class fireman; Dennis H. Haynes, master at arms, and D. O'Connell, chief quartermaster. They took seats on the platform, and with them was a little bronzed sailor, the reason for whose presence did not appear until later.

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the sailors applauded wildly. Then President John E. Irvine of the association called the meeting to order, and introduced Dennis H. Haynes, who stepped forward and made a speech in a rough and ready style that produced shouts of applause. He presented the life buoy, which was unveiled by Peterson. It looked more like a work of art than a buoy. Chief Painter Furen of the Brooklyn had decorated it, painted it, and placed in the centre a crayon drawing of the Brooklyn, and it was set in a frame made from the wardroom table of the Reina Mercedes by John Feeley, chief carpenter's mate. There was also a silver plate inscribed: "Life buoy picked up on the beech at Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898. Presented to the Letter Carriers' Association of Brooklyn by the crew of the U. S. S. Brooklyn."

THE FIRST SURPRISE.

Then came the first surprise. Suddenly producing the battle flag, Haynes shouted: "We have here a memento of Santiago, which we want to present to you—this glorious flag which flew from our masthead during the fight!"

In a moment every man in the room was on his feet cheering like mad. W. H. Nolan, the band leader, sprang to his feet and waved his baton, and the band started up "Auld Lang Syne," but it was drowned in the roar of cheers. When there was a semblance of order again, a leather-lunged letter carrier yelled: "Three cheers for Old Glory!" and bedlam broke loose once more. Jack's trump card had been played, and as his shot-torn flag was flung forth he grinned at his shore friends in sheer delight at the successful carrying out of his loving conspiracy.

Irvine accepted the two gifts, the expected and the unexpected, in a pleasant speech, in which he made a reference to the one sailor who could not be present—Yeoman Ellis. It was Ellis who distributed the reading matter sent by the letter carriers to his comrades, and just before the battle in which he was killed Irvine had received a letter thanking the association on behalf of the crew.

Hill sprang to his feet when Irvine finished and cried out:

"Boys, there were 700 Spaniards killed in that fight, and it would take a pretty large hall in Spain to accommodate them. Yeoman Ellis was the only man killed on our side, but there was one man who was wounded, and severely wounded. You can't see poor Ellis, but you can see this man. I want to show him to you, for I'm sure you want to look at him."

He dragged the bronzed little sailor who had come in with the committee from his chair, and brought him to the front of the stage. Instantly the air was full of hats and noise. Every man in the hall was dancing around like a madman, waving his hat around his head and trying his best to split his throat. The little sailor looked abashed. He bowed and smiled in a bashful way, and crept back to his seat as soon as the brawny boatswain let go of him.

"What's his name?" yelled half a dozen, and Hill's stentorian voice shouted above the uproar, "John Burns!"

"Three cheers for Burns!" "What's the matter with Burns?" yelled the crowd, and James Dempsey, a letter carrier, strode down the aisle, and making himself heard with difficulty, shrieked:

"I give notice that at the next meeting I shall move that the names of Ellis and Burns, the killed and wounded of Santiago, be inscribed on that flag. It won't be a defacement; it will be a glorification!"

Then the whole scene was repeated again, and the sailors joined in and fairly outstripped the civilians with their foghorn voices.

SKETCH OF THE BROOKLYN.

In the midst of the uproar Hill stepped forward and handed Irvine what looked like a roll of paper. When quiet was at last restored, Irvine said:

"Surprise follows surprise, and we are fairly overwhelmed. Our friends the sailors have presented us now with a sketch of the Brooklyn, and the various positions she occupied at the battle of Santiago. They have shown their gratitude so well that we are the debtors now, not they."

There was another indescribable scene, and then George E. Van Nostrand, a station superintendent, who had been active in the work of collecting reading matter, was introduced, and the sailors gave him such a welcome that he hardly got a chance to speak at all. He mentioned Admiral Schley in the course of his speech, and at that name Jack became so boisterous that Van Nostrand began to think he would not get a chance to finish. He made a hit by saying:

"You have presented to us the life buoy you found floating on the waters of Santiago and the life buoy [pointing to the tattered flag] that has borne this Nation through all its dangers."

Then followed a vaudeville entertainment, which tickled Jack clear through. The singers and reciters contrived to get in plenty of allusions to the war, and when one of them, "Jack" Sheehan, sang, "Throw Him Down, Schley," the sailors nearly stamped the floor through.

Cigars had been passed around to all the sailors, and they smoked and cheered and joined in the choruses and had a fine time generally. A dinner was served at the close of the entertainment, and Jack marched back to the Brooklyn well satisfied with himself and everybody else.

GARRISONING SANTIAGO FORTS.

Gen. Wood Instructed to Send Troops to Every Point Vacated by the Spaniards.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 16.—Gen. Wood has received orders from Washington to secure information as to such places in the Province of Santiago as the Spaniards are evacuating and to send troops thither immediately, as well as to take over the civil government. He is still awaiting news from Holguin before sending the Second Immunè Regiment there.

Gen. Calixto Garcia desires to contradict the statement made by several newspapers that he is receiving pay from the United States Government for his assistance in disbanding the Cuban troops. He declares that he is a patriot and is not in need of money. Gen. Garcia had a long interview with Gen. Wood this morning, requesting transportation to Santa Cruz del Sur. He told Gen. Wood it was important for him to be there, "in order to frustrate the plot to overthrow the supremacy of those who had fought for Cuba for three years and to put in their places non-combatants and immigrants. Gen. Wood agreed to provide him with transportation by the Bessie on her next trip to Manzanillo, which will probably be to-morrow.

The ice plant presented to Santiago some time ago by citizens of New York is nearly ready for use. It has a capacity of seven tons daily and an annex for refrigerating meat.

Last night five American negro teamsters got into an altercation with three policemen, with the result that one teamster was killed. Some time afterward the other teamsters attacked a policeman, whom they disarmed and beat severely. The four are now under arrest. Owing to possible disturbances to-night, the military guards were quadrupled and all saloons were ordered closed.

New Hampshire Men for Puerto Rico.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16.—It is reported here on good authority that instead of being mustered out of the service the First New Hampshire Volunteers will be ordered to Puerto Rico this week. Nearly all the officers and over 800 of the men are said to be anxious to remain in the service. In case such orders are received, it is expected that the heads of families and others disinclined to longer service will be given discharges. The regiment is now in first-class condition with very few cases of sickness, and is pronounced by regular army officers to be a fine body of volunteer troops.

A Surgeon Dies at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Dr. Donald A. Taylor, Acting Assistant Surgeon in the general hospital at Fort McPherson, is dead of peritonitis. Dr. Taylor's illness was due to hard work in the hospital, he having contracted malaria while attending to the wants of the sick men brought to Fort McPherson. He was the son of Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge at Fort McPherson, and a graduate of the University of Virginia.

WILLIAM PENN'S GRAVE.

Particulars About Its Attempted Desecration.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent, writing from Chalfont St. Giles sends us an account of an attempt to desecrate the grave of William Penn, who was buried at Jordans in the yard of the little Quaker meeting house, which has stood there for some centuries. Our informant states that the inmates of the cottage, which stands near the burial ground, were awakened in the early hours of a recent morning by the furious barking of their dog. They did not pay any attention to this, but when daylight came it was found that William Penn's grave had been partially opened and about two feet of the soil removed from the top. It is conjectured that the barking of the dog disturbed the person or persons who were engaged in doing this. At any rate, they seem to have been alarmed by something, for they left a spade and some newspapers. The burial ground is a very secluded spot, and few persons pass that way, especially at night time.

The Buckinghamshire police were apprised of the attempt which had been made, and our correspondent states that they were actively engaged in endeavoring to trace the desecrators and not without hopes of success.

William Penn died at Ruscomb, near Twyford, in Berkshire, and was buried at Jordans on Aug. 1718. His first wife, Gulielma Maria, and his second wife, Hannah, together with his eldest son, Springett, were buried near him. Some years ago the State of Pennsylvania made an application to the Home Secretary for permission to remove the body of William Penn to Philadelphia, but the trustees of the burial ground resisted this attempt successfully. But, according to the Rev. P. W. Phipps, who has written a history of Chalfont, it has been thought necessary for some time past to watch the ground in order to guard against any surreptitious attempt to remove Penn's remains. Our correspondent confirms this, and says that, until very lately, a watch has been kept at the Jordans burial ground.

Jordans is beautifully situated in a valley about a mile beyond Chalfont St. Giles. It was purchased as a burial place for the Society of Friends in 1671 by Thomas Ellwood. In 1688 a meeting house was added, which is a very plain and unpretentious building. It is, however, a favorite resort for American tourists, who come to visit the tomb of the founder of the State of Pennsylvania. Among other Friends buried at Jordans are Isaac Pennington, Thomas Ellwood, the friend of John Milton, and Mary Ellis.

WORKMEN'S ACCIDENTS.

Days on Which They Are Most Frequent and Why.

From The London Chronicle.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Dr. Wolff of Strasburg, probably one of the best authorities in Germany on workmen's accidents, has been investigating some interesting and important questions. First, on what day of the week do most accidents occur? Second, at what hour of the day? Dr. Wolff bases his generalizations on 1,071 cases of accidents which happened in his own district during 1897. Mondays and Fridays are the days when most accidents occur, because, according to his statement, the drinking shops are most frequented by workmen on the days previous, viz., Saturdays, Sundays, and Thursdays. Fewer accidents happen on Tuesday than on any other day of the week, because on no day are drinking houses so empty as on Monday.

With reference to the hours of the day, Dr. Wolff states as an undoubted fact that the hours after breakfast, dinner, and the afternoon rest are those signalized by most accidents. He attributes this to lassitude, caused by the work of digestion, and to the use made by men of intoxicants during meal times.

He also establishes the fact that in factories where the meal hours are greatly curtailed there is an excess of acidents, over the factories where the men are more liberally treated in this respect. If Dr. Wolff's statistics can be corroborated by extending these investigations to larger areas, temperance reformers will be in possession of another powerful argument.

Bostons Defeated Baltimores.

In an exhibition game at Weehawken yesterday afternoon the Bostons defeated the Baltimores by the following score:

Boston	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Nichols, Willis, Berger, and Casey; Hughes, Nops and Clarke.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Gubernatorial Candidates of Three Parties to be Invited to Speak on Labor Matters.

THE DRUG CLERKS' AGITATION

Delegate Thimme, Representing Their League, to Appear Before the Grand Juries of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Theodore Roosevelt, Augustus Van Wyck, and Benjamin Hanford, the candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor Parties, were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, and they will be asked to put themselves on record on labor matters before the Central Labor Union and its Building Trades section.

The Building Trades section passed a resolution last week asking the candidates to explain their views on organized labor's interests before that august body, and referred that resolution to the Central Labor Union for indorsement. It was brought up yesterday when the minutes of the section were read.

Delegate Brower of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 immediately moved that the resolution of the Building Trades section be not concurred in. "We don't want any political speeches from either Roosevelt or Van Wyck," he said. "Let them call mass meetings and talk to the workingmen, if they want. It took thirteen years to pass an anti-prison labor law, and that law was set aside with one stroke of a Judge's pen."

While Delegate Brown was speaking some one came up with a hammer and tacks and nailed a portrait of Van Wyck in front of the platform. No one made any objection, and there was applause by some of the delegates and visitors.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union did not like Brown's motion, and remarked that a negative motion meant nothing.

Here several delegates jumped up, all speaking simultaneously, and it took Chairman O'Brien some time before he could restore order.

Then Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians said he expected to be in politics this year, and was in favor of the candidates appearing before the Central Labor Union. Then the trades unions could ask them pertinent questions.

"I am in politics up to the neck at all times," cried Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists. "We want to know what the next Governor intends to do. Teddy Roosevelt came one day before the Building Trades Section, and we should like to give Van Wyck a chance now."

Delegate Joly of the Journeymen Brewers, said: "It seems to me that it is the sense of this body that the Socialists' candidate be also invited. I am sure that if he does come he will make more promises to labor than the other two candidates put together."

A ripple of laughter followed this remark, and when Joly looked surprised, a delegate said to him, "And your candidate will be quite in earnest when he makes those promises."

Then Delegate Kelly said: "I have not been in politics since the Henry George campaign of 1886, but I know many labor men who are in politics now, and who try to convince the political parties that they carry the vote of organized labor in their vest pockets. If I were one of these men I would not want the candidates to come here, but I am not one of them. I should like the candidates to come here, if it were only to learn that no men nor body of men control the labor vote. Some claim to do it, but we know that they cannot deliver the goods."

Another delegate suggested that the Prohibitionists' candidate be also invited to speak, and that letters be sent to all candidates for the Senate and Assembly asking them how they stand on the eight-hour workday question.

The meeting finally decided to ask the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Labor candidates for Governor to call on the Central Labor Union, and also on the Building Trades Section.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League, said he had received invitations from the District Attorneys of Manhattan and Brooklyn asking him to appear before the Grand Juries of these places in regard to the alleged abuses in drug stores. He expressed his intention of appearing before those bodies and also before the Grand Jury of Queens. He proposes to give them a list of 4,000 pharmacists, and ask them to select 100 names of drug clerks for examination.

The delegate of the Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers rose to speak about the shooting of Patrick Rock, the striking marble worker, by the non-union man Hoffman. He denounced what he called the capitalistic newspapers for taking the part of the non-union men, and asked the Central Labor Union to help prosecute Hoffman. The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee, which will call on District Attorney Gardiner.

A committee from the Staten Island striking engineers, firemen, and electrical workers called, and gave its version of the strike there. The committee also said that the Directors of the company against which the strike was directed would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning. The Central Labor Union thereupon appointed a committee, consisting of Delegates Warner, Carroll, and Nelson, to call on the Directors and endeavor to arrange an amicable settlement of the strike.

POST OFFICE CLERKS IN COUNCIL.

Congressman Mitchell Addresses Them in Maennerchor Hall, and Promises to Support Their Salary Bill.

A meeting of Post Office clerks, under the auspices of the United Post Office Clerks' Association, was held yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, to decide upon ways and means to push their salary bill, known as the Gorman bill, in the next session of Congress.

According to the Post Office clerks, their condition is worse than that of the letter carriers, and not any better than that of the ordinary laborer, for their pay is only $600 a year. There are clerks who have higher salaries, some as high as $1,400, but these, the men say, are comparatively few. Sometimes it takes two years, and often four or more years, to get an increase of $100. So the United Post Office Clerks' Association drafted a classification bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gorman, grading Post Office clerks into eight or more classes, with a minimum salary of $600 for the first year, and an increase of $100 a year until $1,400 is reached. The bill was favorably reported, the clerks say, by the Senate committee, and was referred to a committee in the House of Representatives at the last session, but Congress suddenly adjourned before further action on the bill could be taken.

Joseph P. Healy, the President of the association, was in the Chair at yesterday's meeting, and introduced Representative J. Murray Mitchell, who had been invited to deliver an address. Mr. Mitchell told the clerks that he could not help approving of their action because it was impossible for a man to live on $600 a year and support a family. He himself had started in life as a clerk at $5 a week, and the following year got $10. He knew what it was to lunch on oatmeal every day and walk long distances to and from the office to save car fare. In Chicago Mr. Mitchell understood some Post Office clerks got only $400 a year. That was an injustice on the part of the United States Government toward its employes.

"It is against the interest of the Government and of the people," continued Congressman Mitchell, "to pay its employes such low wages as to prevent them from marrying. We want to have American children in this country. In the old days in France premiums were paid for every child born, and now I understand they are again considering that scheme, and also to place a penalty on all bachelors."

"We are all better when we are married," remarked a clerk.

"You are right, we are," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I was a bachelor until I was thirty-seven years old, and I never knew what happiness was until I married. It is an absolute outrage to pay such low wages as to deprive a man of the enjoyment of matrimonial bliss.

"Then a man will work better under the inspiration of advancement. In your system you have no guarantee of advancement, no matter how ably and faithfully you may work. Do you suppose that if we did not have a system of advancement in the army and navy we would have a Dewey?"

A loud hurrah greeted the mention of Dewey's name.

Mr. Mitchell promised that he would do all he could for them in Congress, and the clerks gave him a vote of thanks and three cheers.

The meeting then appointed a committee of one from every Post Office station to collect funds to defray the expenses of pushing the bill through Congress.

Grievances of Bakers.

The bakers' and confectioners' unions have issued a call for agitation meetings of the trade to discuss means of improving what they call their wretched condition. International Secretary Schudel of the unions said yesterday that in 1886, when the unions were quite strong they were able to enforce their demands. The membership fell off, and now the bakers have again to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and on Friday and Saturday they work for twenty-seven hours at a stretch. Besides the work of kneading and baking, Secretary Schudel said, the bakers are compelled to do housework for their employers and to take care of the horses. The average wages are $10 a week, although some get as little as $3 a week.

Rita Prize Money Case.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—In the United States district court here yesterday, Judge Brawley handed down an opinion in the Rita prize money case. The question at issue was whether all of the crew of the Yale should share in the money or merely those who were enlisted regularly in the United States Navy. Judge Brawley decrees that all of the crew shall share. The Rita was bought by the Government for $125,000. Capt. Wise of the Yale will receive $9,000.

A Bishop and a Horse Chestnut.

From The Washington Star.

"My experience with the horse chestnut as a cure for rheumatism," said a New York Bishop to a Star reporter, "was all on the side of the horse chestnut, and it has been the same with a number of persons to whom I recommended it. I had often heard of the value of the horse chestnut, but had never tried it myself until during the first term of President Cleveland. I was spending the day at the White House, and just before dinner with the President took a walk in the grounds immediately south of the Executive Mansion. It was during the first week of October. Passing near a chestnut tree, I picked up two or three handsome buckeyes and was about putting them in my pocket, intending to keep them for some children up in Albany, to whom I had promised to take some souvenirs of Washington. The President noticed my action and remarked: 'Those nuts, they say, will cure rheumatism, and many people down this way have great faith in them.' I answered that I had often heard of their value in that connection, but that my purpose in gathering them was to give them to some children who I knew would appreciate them, from the fact that they grew in the White House grounds. At the time I was suffering from a rheumatic attack which, though mild in comparison with some I had had, was sufficient to remind me that I was not free from pain. On the suggestion of the President I picked up some more and put them in my pockets. It was a week or more before I returned to Albany, but by the time I got there my rheumatism had disappeared. I gave all the nuts away except two, which I carried for some months, one in each trousers pocket. Since then I have never gone a day without a horse chestnut in my pocket, getting a fresh supply each year from a clerical friend who resides here. Physicians have told me that the virtue in them is from the sulphur they contain, and that the sulphur is absorbed into the system."

Pianist Sieveking Convicted.

From The London Telegraph.

The Dutch pianist, Herr Martinus Sieveking, a pupil of Leschetitzky, whose arrest in August at Ischl, the Summer resort of the imperial family, caused at the time a great sensation, appeared Oct. 6 before the Criminal Court at Wels, Upper Austria.

Herr Sieveking was charged with having omitted to take off his hat to a priest who was carrying the host to a dying patient, and also, upon the priest calling him to account for his neglect, with having whistled and insulted him by shouting: "You have nothing to do with me, you scoundrel!" The indictment alleged an offense against public order by insulting a religious observance recognized by the law.

In the course of his examination, Herr Sieveking declared that he did not whistle in order to insult the priest, but to call his dog, for which purpose he always whistled the air from the first movement of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." To the great amusement of his audience, Herr Sieveking whistled this same melody in court to prove that by its gentle strains nobody could be scoffed at. In spite of this he was found guilty, and was condemned to undergo three days' arrest.

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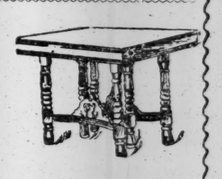

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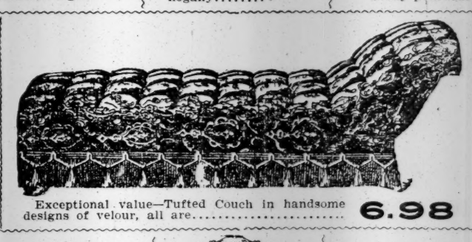

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A NATIONAL GUARD CRISIS

Brig. Gen. Seward Says the Service Is in Peril.

WAR RECRUITS SEEK RELEASE

They Allege They Were Promised They Should Be Free from All Duty When Mustered Out of Army.

Enlisted men in the volunteer regiments made up partly of National Guardsmen and outside recruits have emulated their officers in protesting against the plan of the muster-out. They say that, according to the orders sent from Albany, they cannot escape State service, except by the will of the commanding officer of the regiment. This, they say, is a direct violation of a promise given to them last Spring, when they went into the regiments at Peekskill and Hempstead. The order governing their enlistment, they say, read as follows:

Albany, April 28, 1898.
General Order No. 9.

To men who are not at present members of the National Guard, but who now enlist in order to enter the United States service, may be given the assurance that they will not be held to service for a longer period than two years, and that their muster-out of the United States service is equivalent to muster-out of the State service.

Under this promise, hundreds of men went to the camps last Spring and joined the National Guard. The sole purpose in doing so in nearly every case was to go to the front, and to the recruiting officers in the armories and in the camps and to the commanding officers of the companies which they joined they declared that they had no idea of remaining permanently in the Guard, and wished to know what guarantee they would have that they would not be held to service for the State after the war. The above order in every instance was read to them as a positive promise that the State was obligated to give up all claims upon them so soon as they should be mustered out of the United States armies.

Now the men find themselves confronted with this order from Albany headquarters:

Albany, Adjt. Gen.'s Office.
General Order No. 18.

Application of enlisted men who have been in the volunteer service for discharge from the State service should receive favorable action on the part of officers authorized to grant it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient.

This order is interpreted by the enlisted men and by officers as well to mean that the State is under no obligation to grant honorable discharges to men unless the commanding officer sees fit. This, the men hold, is a direct violation of the pledge given last Spring under which they were induced to go into the service.

In and around the armories of the Eighth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments there was the fiercest sort of discussion of the order Saturday among the enlisted men. The words "bunkoed" and "throw down" were heard on all sides, and the men did not hesitate to say to those whom they could trust not to reveal their identity that they had been made the victims of a piece of sharp practice that was a disgrace to the State. Some of the more influential of the men said that if the order was put into effect, and they found that they were held to service in the National Guard against their will, they would test the value of the order given last Spring in the courts.

Brig. Gen. William Seward, formerly Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, said yesterday:

"There is certainly a very grave crisis in the affairs of the Guard, and matters concerning it will have to be handled with a great deal of judgment if serious injury to the Guard would be averted.

"I don't wish to be put into the position of criticising any orders issued, but I can say that last Spring it was my understanding of the order issued then that it relieved men who enlisted, though not previously in the Guard, from the possibility of service for the State after the muster-out from the volunteer service. As I understood it, the State had no option in the matter of discharging the men."

London's Welcome to Its Heroes.

From The London Mail.

The massed bands of the brigade of Guards, under the leadership of Mr. Dunkerton of the Scots Guards, had, with the drums and fifes and the Scots pipers, been marched to the station to welcome their comrades; and for the people they beguiled the tedium of waiting. Soon after 1:30 the first of the two trains arrived. As it came round the curve into the station, brown helmets were seen thrust out of the windows, and the crowd outside began to cheer. People, in their eagerness to catch first sight of the guardsmen, came steeplechasing across the lines from other platforms; they scrambled up on the roofs of empty trains, and swarmed up on precarious perches on girders. The massed bands of Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Guards crashed out "See the Conquering Hero" until you would not have been surprised if the glass of the station roof had shivered.

The train drew up, and out came the men. One noticed first of all that they were thin and worn looking, then that, although they were wearing the Soudan pith helmets, their khaki clothes had been discarded for the warmer scarlet tunics and cloth trousers. There was no wild scene of excitement on the platform, for the people gathered there had a too personal interest in some member of the battalion which forbade anything like exuberance of feeling.

An officer gripped a returning comrade's hand, and, looking him in the eyes, said "How are you, old George?" and George returned the greeting with a cheerful but undemonstrative "How are you, old chap?" A lady ran up to one officer as he stepped from the saloon carriage, and, throwing her arm round his neck, pulled his face down and kissed him. He submitted, but in a rather shamefaced way. That was altogether too excitable a proceeding for an English soldier to be concerned in. There was so much repression of emotion on the platform here that the scene was almost disappointing. The men seemed also to have the idea that it wouldn't be quite the soldierly thing to be too delighted to be back.

"Aren't you glad to be here again?" a soldier was asked. "Oh, yes," he said, with as casual an air as he could assume; "it's all right enough." "But," he was asked again, "isn't it sweet to smell the old town again?" "Ah," he said, very quietly, "we've been a-waiting and a-longing for it." As the men stepped out of the carriages with their knapsacks on their backs and their rifles over their shoulders, they were formed up in double line. Most of them carried some trophy—a long, cane-handled spear with a double-edged, flame-shaped head strapped along the barrel of the rifle; a straight-handled, double-edged sword; a hide shield, a dervish charm, or a leather cartridge pouch. The red and blue flag of the battalion was carried fixed to a great spear six feet long. When the baggage was unloaded, it was seen that the Grenadiers have brought home with them cartloads of trophies. Some officers had big bundles of spears and other weapons.

Austrian Author's Suicide.

From The London News.

At the Summer resort of Baden recently, Herr Adalbert von Majerski, a young man of ample means, enjoying a happy home with his young wife and his mother, shot the former dead while she was asleep, and then put the revolver to his own temple and throat and fired, wounding himself so severely that he died a few hours later. He left no explanation of his act. No financial embarrassments oppressed him, and his terrible deed seems to have been solely due to disgust of life resulting from the tendencies of the Young Vienna school of literature. The only son of a Hungarian landowner and a German Baroness, he refused to take the least interest in his estate, and declared that he would live exclusively for literature, art, and science. He used the liberal allowance his father gave him to travel far and wide, and upon his return published the description of his travels in two volumes. These, however, remained unknown in the literary world, and two dramas and a great many lyric poems found no more recognition. Deep melancholy settled on his mind, which was no doubt warped by the incessant reading of pessimistic scribes whose perennial theme is the text that life is not worth living. The disappointment of not getting his writings printed inspired Majerski with the idea of publishing a magazine in which young talent might find hospitality. He bought The Deutsches Dichterheim, which appeared at Dresden, and transferred it to Vienna, where he edited it himself. On the day previous to the tragedy he behaved as usual, and bade his mother good-night quite calmly. In the morning she was startled out of her sleep by three sharp reports. When she ran to his room she found him bleeding from two wounds, and in a dying condition, on the ground. His young wife was lying in bed as if in sleep, but quite dead. He had shot her through the temple.

THE RED CROSS RELIEVED.

There Is No Further Need of Aid from Outsiders, Says the Army's Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following letter from the Surgeon General of the army was written in reply to one sent to the President by Mr. A. E. Orr, Vice Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Committee:

"I have received the copy of your letter to the President. In answer to your question as to 'Why the intervention of the Red Cross Relief Committee should be longer needed and why the Government does not see to it that its own sick are provided for?' I would say:

"The emergencies of the war made the assistance of relief associations most valuable, notwithstanding the fact that it is the intention of the Government to provide liberally for the care of sick soldiers. But, as you know, with ample means and good intentions, supplies cannot always be provided at the proper place and time to meet an emergency. Moreover, at the outset of the war, the arrangements made for providing light diet for the sick, which had proved satisfactory in times of peace, were inadequate under the conditions which prevailed in our camps of instruction and among troops engaged in active operations. For this reason, the presence of Red Cross agents, with their abundant supplies of delicacies for the sick, has been of inestimable value. But provision was made by a general order published Aug. 10, (G. O. 116,) by which Surgeons in charge of hospitals, general division or regimental, are enabled to draw 60 cents per day for each sick enlisted man of the army, in lieu of his regular ration. Up to that time the commutation value of a ration was only 30 cents.

"The Medical Department does not supply food for the sick in hospital. This is obtained from the Commissary Department or by purchase wherever it can be procured. I inclose herewith a list showing the articles which can be purchased from the commissary, which list, as you will see, includes canned soups, tapioca, crackers, jellies, tea, butter, &c. Milk, chickens and eggs, fresh vegetables, &c., are purchased wherever they can be obtained. The Medical Department furnishes a few articles under the head of 'hospital stores,' including condensed milk, sugar, and tea, but no other food supplies are furnished by the Medical Department or can be properly paid for from the medical and hospital appropriation.

"Of course, if the Commissary Department fails to provide these supplies and they cannot be purchased in the vicinity of a camp or hospital, the difficulty of providing proper food for the sick will be very great, and under such conditions the supplies of the relief associations have been most welcome. But the amount now allowed by the Government is ample to provide everything necessary in the way of suitable diet for the sick, and when there is any failure to provide this it is a failure in administration by those immediately in charge and not a failure of the Government to provide the necessary means.

"You will no doubt agree with me that 60 cents a day for the raw material from which to prepare a proper diet for the sick is a most liberal provision. The experience of medical officers shows that it is not only ample but excessive, and that for sick men, living for the most part upon milk, weak soups, and farinaceous foods, this is much in excess of any reasonable requirement.

"Under these circumstances I think those patriotic and liberal citizens who have contributed so freely to aid in the care of our sick soldiers may now leave the matter in the hands of the Government without any apprehension as to the result."

MAJOR SEAMAN'S DISCLOSURES.

Secretary Alger Says He Will Not Be Called Before the War Department to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Alger was asked to-night if it was the purpose of the War Department to take any official action concerning the statements made by Major Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the First Volunteer Engineers.

"Not at all," replied the Secretary. "Not at all.

"I want it to be understood distinctly that any officer or man in the army may speak freely and unreservedly concerning his observations of the war without the slightest fear of possible consequences. While I am Secretary of War no man shall be the sufferer for speaking what he believes to be the truth. Above all, the witnesses who appear before the War Investigation Commission shall be protected to the fullest extent. The commission and the country want the facts, and no obstacle shall be placed in the way of getting them. We are all interested in having the clearest light thrown upon the conduct of the war, and the standing or promotion of no enlisted man or commissioned officer shall be affected in the slightest way by any testimony or other assistance he may give the commission. We mean to keep absolute faith with the commission and with the witnesses. I cannot be more explicit than that."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

President McKinley's Commission Starts on Its Visit to the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Investigating Commission left for the South this afternoon. The party comprised twenty-four persons, including the nine Commissioners, their recorder and commissary official and other employes and a representative of the press.

It is the expectation of the party to practically live in its train during the absence from Washington. The train is a special furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it has been fitted out with the view of rendering the party comfortable and at the same time making it possible for its members to pursue their labors very much as if they were in their quarters in Washington. It consists of a combination baggage and parlor smoker, a Pullman dining car, a sleeper composed exclusively of drawing rooms for the members of the commission, a twelve-section double drawing room sleeper, and the private car of Gen. Dodge, Chairman of the commission.

The train will reach Jacksonville about 11:30 o'clock Monday morning and will remain there until the party is prepared to move to another point.

Paderewski Up to Date.

From The London Truth.

Paderewski hides from the world under the shadow of Mont Blanc. He is absorbed in composition, piano practice, and the friendship of a Polish family who brought up his son. The youth lost his mother when a few days old, nineteen years ago, and at once found a home in this family. Paderewski was then in his twentieth year. He left Poland, and went as a professor to Strasburg. Everything works well for the elect. He found enthusiastic admirers in the late Statthalterin, Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and in her children, all accomplished pianists. Their admiration opened doors of great houses in Paris in 1889, when Paderewski determined to see what he could do in Paris. He was taken up by the Princess Brancovan (née Musurus) and by her cousin, Princess Alexandre Bibesco. Carnot, who was in many directions a mild enthusiast and an accomplished musician, was captivated by the Polish pianist. It was discovered that Paderewski had a fine mind and that he was made like a Greek statue. His small feet and clean-built figure helped him forward. The head was singularly characteristic. Nobody since Rochefort was a youth had such a head of hair. Paderewski detests society, and hates the attentions of idle people who would cheat tedium by lionizing him. He is no misanthrope, but kindness itself to those who have claims on his good heart, consideration sympathy, and gratitude. But he will not be troubled with visitors. Were a Queen or Empress to call, the servant would say to her, "He is not at home." Paderewski is the hardest-worked man alive, and from choice. His scholarship is deep and extensive, and he constantly studies poetry, which he can in many languages. It was said of him at Strasburg that he was too cerebral to be sensual, and too much the artist not to fall in love with some creation of his own imagination.

Miss Hoyt's Golf Arm.

From The Boston Herald.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt is a nonpareil. Yet a woman, she has a man's arm and a man's clear eye. That stroke of hers is an anatomical masterpiece, and some day her "golf arm" will be immortalized in that great history of sport and athletics which is bound to be written sooner or later. But, in spite of the enduring accuracy of that stroke, it is wondered if the woman golf champion of the United States can throw a stone and hit the mark.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Five Days Remain of the Westchester Association's Meeting.

SPLENDID SPORT PROMISED

The Week Will Be a Busy One Among Buyers, for Some of the Best Horses in Training Will Be Offered.

The Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association has only five days more to run, and that fact is regretted by more than the horsemen, to whom it means almost the end of the opportunity to win money for Winter oats. The public seems to like racing as it is conducted on the Morris Park track, where at this season of the year the conditions are generally delightful. All of the trees that surround the splendid race course have put on their prettiest foliage; the horses gathered in the stables around the track are of the highest class, and the conditions of the races are such as to call the best of these to the post every day.

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring out an exciting finish or two, and as a result of all these things, the attendance—even on extra days like last Friday, when the weather conditions were against a good day's sport—is of comfortable proportions. There has not been any scandal in racing at the Westchester track, and except that there has been occasionally some unpleasant occurrence, like the assault of the colored jockey Clayton on a spectator, the meeting has been decidedly successful.

The Stewards took prompt action in the case of Clayton and fined him $200, but if the same thing had happened while the colored jockey was on his Southern circuit—at the New Orleans track, for instance—it is probable that the turf would have to dispense forever with the services of a clever jockey. Clayton said that the man he struck called out insultingly that if he had kept Warrenton straight he would have won, but some of the bystanders asserted that the man who was assaulted addressed his remark to a friend. At any event, Clayton turned at once and slashed the speaker across the face with the butt-end of his whip, raising a welt that will last for many days.

The primary cause of the assault was the remarkable performance of Warrenton, who acted as though he had run and who undoubtedly would have been better up at the finish if he had not bolted all over the track. William Oliver, who owns the colt, is unable to account for his action, and Clayton, who rode him, is at a still greater loss to explain the performance. Warrenton was running straight when the horses entered the stretch, but half-way down to the finish line he went in and out and across the track several times and, although Clayton did his best to get him straight again, he found the task an impossible one.

Barring a repetition of such occurrences, the racing this week should be as good as any ever seen on the Metropolitan Circuit, for there are some good stakes and handicaps to bring out the best, while the overnight events should call to the post the best of the platers.

The Castleton Selling Stakes, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the McGrathiana Selling Stakes, for fillies three years old, at seven furlongs, will be the features of to-morrow's card. The Ramapo Handicap, which will bring the best of the three-year-olds out for the first journey, and the Fordham Highweight Handicap, the last of the several handicaps at seven furlongs, will make Thursday's card a brilliant one. Wednesday's card, like Friday's, will be made up of handicaps and overnight events. On Saturday the meeting should wind up in a blaze of glory, with the White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course; the Morris Park Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at two and one-quarter miles, and the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, the course for which is about three miles.

If there were no other race but the Morris Park Handicap on the card, that alone would insure a large attendance, for long-distance races are popular ever with the lovers of the sport, and this has been shown in more than one instance.

***

The series of sales at Morris Park, which were begun Wednesday, promises to be productive of splendid prices. The horses already offered have sold well, and there are runners of higher classes to come under the hammer.

To-day's sale should be a big one, for not only are Meddler and all the Neponset Stud brood mares scheduled to be sold, but also the four stallions imported Certainty, Pickpocet, Masterlode, and Leo Brigel, and all the mares and foals from the Elkton Stock Farm, (the Singerly-Rogers collection,) as well as several other important consignments of fashionably-bred mares.

For the second time in his career, Meddler, whose fame is known the world over, will be sold at auction. There is much curiosity as to what figure he will command. He was bought by William H. Forbes at the sale of the late Squire Abingdon Baird's stud, and brought to this country. He cost Mr. Forbes something like $70,000, and, now that the latter is dead, it remains to be seen whether or not some American breeder will pay enough for him to prevent him from being returned to some English stud. In England the blood of Meddler is highly prized.

***

To-morrow's sale will be taken up with the three-year-olds, two-year-olds, and yearlings from the Elkton Stock Farm. These are all untried, never having been off the farm.

Wednesday will be devoted to J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso yearlings. These are all fillies of the most fashionable breeding, and it remains to be seen whether American horsemen will show the same acumen as their English brethren in securing these at reasonable prices. Certainly the performances of fillies this season, not to mention past years, ought to do away with the prejudice which has existed against the sex and encourage them to give the fillies a chance.

Black Venus, Satin Slipper, High Degree, Whiplash, Tut Tut, Prestidigitatrice, Ornamental, Onondaga's Pride, Orderlette, May Hempstead, Sombre, Diminutive, Anagram, Harmonica, Lady Lindsay, Claroba, Effie Ainslie, Chemisette, Caoutchouc, Acushla, and a score of other good winners among the two-year-olds this season prove that the fillies can hold their own with the colts.

Thursday will see the stable of Mrs. E. O. Pepper pass under the hammer. It would be difficult, probably impossible, to pick from any other stable such a quintet as Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, King Barleycorn, Satin Slipper, and Ned Wickes, and large prices will rule for all of these.

The sales will be begun each day at 12 o'clock noon, the breeding stock and yearlings being sold in the sale pavilion, adjoining the free field, and the horses in training in the saddling paddock.

***

The Brooklyn Whip Club's annual Fall parade is fixed for Saturday. Starting from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club at 3:30 P. M., the route will be through Prospect Park, down the Boulevard to King's Highway, and return. Afterward the members and guests will dine at the Montauk Club. An invitation has been extended to the Tandem Club of New York to participate in the parade and dinner. The Whip Club met recently and elected H. H. Salmon President, A. J. Nutting Vice President, W. F. Tooker, Jr., Treasurer, and G. H. Potter Secretary.

***

The Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association announces a series of 'cross country races at Westbury, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 8. There will be three steeplechases, one open steeplechase, and one flat race for hunters and a race for hunt teams. All races, except the open race, will be for gentlemen riders only, and the course will be laid out on William C. Whitney's farm. R. N. Ellis, Sydney Paget, Harry S. Page, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Robert L. Stevens, and C. Albert Stevens are the committee. Entries close Thursday, Nov. 1, with H. G. Crickmore, 173 Fifth Avenue.

***

J. S. Curtis has decided to concentrate his racing next year on the English turf, and all of his racing stable here, except Royal Stag, will start for England to-morrow. He has engaged a training establishment near Winchester, England. Trainer Hunt, who handled Mr. Curtis's horses in South Africa, will go with the shipment and have charge of the English stable. Mr. Curtis has a breeding establishment at Leesburg, Va., which will be kept up. At the same time with Mr. Curtis's horses, Sydney Paget will send over four thoroughbreds, including Damien and Sir Vassar.

***

The imported black filly, four years old, by imported Wagner, dam Fondling, will start against the mile record, 1:38¾, for circular track at Harlem Wednesday. The Harlem Jockey Club will give a purse and piece of plate of she succeeds in lowering the record. Libertine made the present record at Harlem on Oct. 24, 1894.

***

The race between Cyclist J. S. Johnson and the thoroughbred horse Forbush, by Free Knight, dam Isabella, at St. Louis Oct. 6 resulted in a winning for Forbush. The distance was one mile, and Forbush's time was 1:42¾, while it took the cyclist 1:54 3-5 to go the distance.

THE THROWING RECORD BROKEN.

Hans Wagner of the Louisville Team Covers Over 134 Yards.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—At a benefit tendered to the Louisville League players to-day Hans Wagner, the Louisville's first baseman, beat the long-distance throwing record, made by John Hatfield in 1872, by one yard and one-half inch. Wagner threw the ball 134 yards 1 foot 8 inches.

Precisely twenty-six years ago Hatfield, then a member of the Mutuals, made a world's record of 133 yards 1 foot 7½ inches at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

Flaherty Challenges White.

Martin Flaherty, the Lowell (Mass.) featherweight pugilist, has issued a challenge to meet any man at from 126 to 130 pounds —"Tommy" White of Chicago preferred. Flaherty's manager, Charles J. Harvey of this city says his man disputes "Tommy" White's right to the 126-pound championship on the strength of his defeat of "Danny" McBride at Coney Island two weeks ago. He says Flaherty has beaten McBride twice at that weight, and has won from Larry Burns of Cohoes.

BLOODHOUNDS AT WORK.

Man-Hunting Field Trials of Bloodhound Breeders in England—Dogs as Detectives.

From The London Chronicle.

To begin with, when bloodhounds are used for tracking criminals it is not in the presence of 200 or 300 spectators; and it is not surprising that some of the animals, when they came off a long railway journey and found themselves in strange surroundings, should have been rather "at sea." But, allowing for these things, I must say that to-day's proceedings have shown that the bloodhound is capable of doing wonderful work, even under abnormal conditions, and there is no reason to doubt that he might do even more wonderful things were he systematically trained for his work. For this reason the presence of two or three chief constables was interesting, and their number might well have been increased to advantage, as our police are not such adepts at the detection of crime as to enable them to dispense with any fresh methods which may be suggested for their assistance.

The place where the trials were to be held was kept a profound secret to the last, in spite of the inquiries which were made from all parts of the kingdom. The events of to-day have shown how wise this course of action was. There were, as I have said, not more than 200 or 300 spectators, and they were all anxious to promote the success of the trials. Sir Charles Legard and the stewards had no difficulty in keeping a clear course for the hounds, but had the trials been public, so great is the love of the Yorkshireman for every kind of sport that there would have been an enormous crowd, which would have spoiled the day. As it was, when those who presented themselves at No. 4 platform at Scarborough Station this morning were shown to a special train, they had not the slightest idea whither they were going. It was only after the train had started that we knew that we were on the Whitby line, and it was not until the train had stopped that we found ourselves at Ravenscar Station, about twelve miles from Scarborough, and right on the edge of the Yorkshire moors, at Robin Hood's Bay.

Let it be said at once that there was nothing sensational about the business. The bloodhound looks ferocious enough when you meet him, but he is rather quieter than a sheep, and however hard or fast he may hunt his quarry, when that quarry is reached he simply stands and stares at it, as if waiting for encouragement. So that those who came expecting to see hounds baying on the track of men were soon disillusioned.

The first trials were for single hounds in leash. The spectators were grouped on a piece of rising ground. The animals were sent on to a knoll about a mile away. From thence the runner started to go about half or three-quarters of a mile, and at the end of his course he lay down in the heather.

Mr. S. G. Wooll's Fairlight Dignity led off first. This hound soon got on the scent of his man, and when about 200 yards from the end of the course, got his head up in the air, and ran from sight. Col. Joynson's Hubert was next in the slips. It was a long time before the animal hit off the scent, but, after he had done so, he ran very fast along the line, and without the slightest hesitation, until he reached his man. In the next test Mrs. Oliphant's Chatley Regent hit off the scent almost at once, and bore along at such a tremendous pace that he seemed likely to beat his predecessors. Suddenly he turned right off the line when about 100 yards from his man, and could not pick up the scent any more. That this was a fluke was shown by what the dog did later on in the day. Mr. Alfred Sapt's Saxon failed altogether to pick up the trail, and Mr. Croxton Smith's Southampton Venus did not do much better. The judge placed Mr. Wooll's Fairlight Dignity first, Col. Joynson's Hubert second, and Mrs. Oliphant's Chatley Regent third.

TESTS WITH LOOSE HOUNDS.

The next class was for single hounds running loose. These trials were much more interesting from a spectacular point of view, but it is doubtful whether they were so useful, for it is hardly likely that a hound would ever be left to run alone to find his quarry. Naturally he looks to the man who is with him for encouragement.

The first hound was the winner of the second prize in the previous class. Hubert was a long time in hitting off the trail, but when he had once done this he went off at a great pace, and ran straight along the line from start to finish. Chatley Regent was next, and did very much better than before. He found the scent immediately, and ran into his man without a check. Saxon had another try in this class, but, as before, failed to get the trail, and had to be called off. Southampton Venus made a better show this time. She got on the scent without much trouble, and ran very well for half the distance, when she came to a check. After casting about for some minutes she struck the trail again, but instead of running forward she ran to heel right back to the starting place. Fairlight Dignity, the first prize winner in the previous class, did much the same. The dog got within about a couple of hundred yards of his man in very good style, and then turned round and went back on the same line. Then came what to my mind was the most interesting trial of the day. Mr. John Kidd turned down his bitch Kickshaw. She was not particularly quick in picking up the scent, but when once she had done this we saw a very pretty bit of hunting. She ran the whole time with her nose on the ground. After going about three-quarters of her course she lost the trail. It was remarkable to see the way in which she made casts to the right and left until she hit off the scent and ran down her quarry. For this she only got third place, Chatley Regent being first and Hubert second.

That Mrs. Oliphant's dog is a very remarkable one was shown in the trials for couples. He was put down with Mr. Oliphant's Chatley Consort as a companion, and they ran very nicely, the dog leading all the way, and for the first time during the day we heard the hounds give tongue. Although she has a large stud of bloodhounds, Mrs. Oliphant has only lately taken to training them to run from scent. What they require, she says, is infinite patience. They don't want hurrying. Given patience they may be trained to do wonderful things.

As for the trials as a whole, an expert's view expressed to me was that they were not long enough. They ought to have been a couple of miles, but, as my friend said, they were reliable as showing what might be done if hounds were properly and systematically trained.

Secrets Wanted.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"I see they are cross-questioning Rockefeller. What do you suppose they expect to gain by it?"

"I dunno. Mebby a few pointers on how to get millions."

"Oh! In that case, I suppose we shall next hear that somebody is trying to have an oyster disclose the secret of pearlmaking."

THE RELIGION OF ACTION

Prof. Felix Adler Talks to the Ethical Society at Carnegie Hall.

HIS WINTER'S WORK BEGUN

In Some Respects, He Says, This Age Is Not a Good Time for a New Religious or Ethical Movement.

Prof. Felix Adler, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, began his Winter's work at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested. The subject of Prof. Adler's address was "The Religion of Action," and was substantially as follows:

"The God that answers his votaries by fire shall be the true God." This was his test proposed by Elijah to the prophets of Baal. And it is still the true test of a religion—the religion that kindles in its votaries a consuming purpose, that melts the chill of worldliness from their hearts, that sets them aflame with the inextinguishable ardors of the moral sense. Does the religion of action meet this test? There is no doubt that, in some respects, a more unpropitious time could not be selected for the initiation of a new religious or ethical movement than the present age. The interest in religion has perhaps never fallen to such a low ebb as at present. A perfect flood of secular interests has come in and swept away much that remained of the old care for things ideal. Above all, the desire for enjoyment and, as a means to it, for material riches, devitalizes religion. This far-reaching change is partly the effect of skepticism. Lack of faith in the doctrines of religion explains to a very considerable extent the turning away from religion. The teachings of religion have lost in great measure the backbone of reality. They do not correspond wholly as once they did to what men really think and feel. Hence it is inevitable that they should lose persuasiveness, power to make headway against opposing tendencies. But this is only one cause. The other cause is the increasing superficiality of life. The truth is that the majority do not care for the deeper questions with which religion deals.

"The brainiest men of our generation, the men of keenest intelligence, are turning in many cases hopelessly away from the realm of the spiritual, and are directing their thoughts to the physical side of things. But the interest in ideals has weakened. The belief in the controlling power of ideals has diminished."

In reference to the material side of life, Prof. Adler spoke of the thought with which one is struck upon returning to this city after an absence of some months—of the city's life, its wealth, its refinements, its present greatness, and its future promise as a commercial city. Then, he added, the thought at once obtrudes itself: "Is this city a suitable place for an ethical or religious movement?" At first blush it would seem not; it would seem that it is the last place in the world for those who wish to lead the inner life. It is too full of noise and distraction.

"And yet," said he, "Socrates and Plato taught in the capital city of Greece. The Christian religion sprang, indeed, a wild flower on the hillsides of Galilee. But it developed to strength and maturity only after it had been transplanted to the capital cities of the world, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Rome. Some, at least, of the great ethical and religious movements of the world have originated at periods of declining faith, just like ours, and in conditions just as unfavorable as those of the modern great cities."

Prof. Tiele, the eminent historian of religion, he added, said that the so-called periods of decline might be called years of grace and salvation; "for the religious element in mankind, just when apparently about to die out, gathers itself into a focus, in order to radiate anew with life-giving glow." And so we, too, Prof. Adler said, may try to make these years of the decline of faith years of grace and salvation. If we fail it is because our God has not answered us with fire; because the flame of moral purpose does not burn pure enough within us. There are two co-operating elements in the situation upon which we may count—one is the law of reaction or of reverse. He continued:

"What I mean is, that from among the very wealthy there will come in time devoted followers of the inner life—those who have tried the excitements and pleasures of life, all that it can offer, and have turned away sick in satiety; and who if they be deeper natures are found ready to ask: 'Is there not something higher and better in life to strive for than pleasure, even the pleasure of intellect and taste.' And the other promising element is the existence among the poor of a large and increasing number of thoughtful young men and women. It is no longer correct, if indeed it ever was, to class the poor and ignorant together, as if poverty implied also ignorance. There are many ignorant poor, but there are also a very considerable number of bright and discerning and finely grained spirits among the poor. These form at present the restless element in the mass. Many of them, he said, were haunted by milennial dreams of a time speedily to come in which the joys of life shall be the common heritage of all. But the dreams would fade, and he thought that among them would be found many who would seek the higher, better and purer life, thinking that perhaps after all they had not been defrauded by society. It is at the extremes of society, Prof. Adler went on to say, that the message of ethical renewal would be felt with the keenest significance.

Prof. Adler had alluded to the despotism of the self," and in explaining this said that the burning thirst was the thirst for individual satisfaction. It should not be what "I want," but what "I need." What "I need" should be our spiritual and ethical guide.

In closing, Prof Adler said: "I have said all along that we should desire the result on its own account—growth, development, the increase of the good, the extension of the right—without regard to individual satisfaction. But what is this thing we call the good, the right, if it means neither our pleasure nor others' pleasure? What is this sovereign end that we set up? Is it capable of definition? Can it be brought home to the understanding?

"It seems to me it can be expressed in a simple way. By the moral aim I mean spiritual unity, a state of society in which no human life shall any longer be allowed to feed on other human lives, to flourish at their expense; but each shall find his strength in the strength of the other; each shall round out his deficiencies by helping to bring to maturity the promise that is latent in the other; that the struggle for existence on these higher human levels shall be quenched; that the age-long war shall be changed into everlasting peace; that it shall be the chief aim and purpose of every one to bring about and to maintain this state of inward spiritual unison. Such an order of society, if ever it is attained, will no doubt be prolific of supreme felicity. But it is not the resulting felicity that is to form the determining motive. The principle of unity is the motive. The human mind is so constituted that it rests content in unity.

"And now a word concerning the religion of action. So long as we consider a rule of conduct merely in its bearings on human society we are dealing with a domestic problem of humanity, we remain within the field of ethics. But religion differs from ethics. Religion is, so to speak, the Department of State of mankind which is concerned with the foreign relations, that subsist between the human race, and that outside is but a part. Religion attempts to establish a relation between our destiny and the course of things in general, to connect man's purposes with the laws of life. And now, what is the religious outcome of the position which I have outlined, which presents the promotion of spiritual unity as the chief rule of human conduct? The religion of action, as I conceive of it, turns upon this pivotal thought, that the world is not yet finished.

"This is contrary to all the accepted traditions of the past. It has always been admitted that our knowledge of the universe is fragmentary, that our representation of it is mere shreds and patchwork. But it has always been assumed that a universe exists, a finished world, a complete whole. But the world is not yet finished. It is a picture still in process of painting. In it are bright colors, and here and there glimpses of lovely forms. But the artist's task is not yet achieved. We ourselves are artistic works who are to help to achieve it.

"We read in the Bible that at the beginning there was wide, weltering chaos, and that the Divine Spirit, weaving over the waters, began to shape cosmos out of chaos. But the task of cosmosmaking is not yet consummated, is but begun. We cannot echo the sentiment of the words: "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good." No, not everything is very good, only the beginnings of the good have been made; only the foundations of the cosmos have been laid. On the inferior physical levels order has been established.

"The celestial bodies move tranquilly through their orbits. The bands of gravitation hold secure. The mechanism of the heavens revolves without a flaw. But, on the upper plane of life, especially of human life, unsubjugated chaos still abounds. The rioting of passions, the futile groping of the nations toward liberty conjoined with law, the jangling discords of the social classes, are the evidences of unexpurgated chaos. We are to be the harbingers of cosmos, allies of Jove, co-workers of the God of Light, members of that starry band that moves across the abyss, routing and chaining the Titanic hosts.

"To act on behalf of moral unity, therefore, is to promote the world's completion, to carry toward its climax the forward tendency in things, to cause such harmonies as exist in nature to blossom and culminate in a spiritual harmony."

Prof. Adler's subject next Sunday morning will be "The Good and Evil Results of the War."

Obligatory Uniforms for Lady Students.

From The London Truth.

Is this another form of man's tyranny? An official notice has appeared on the blackboard of the university in St. Petersburg, intimating that the lady students in the Faculty of Medicine are to wear a uniform. Not only this; the Consilium Academicum, after the laying together of learned heads, has fixed on the material to be worn and the place where it shall be made up. For the stuff—the word is to be noticed, stuff—the unfortunate lady is to apply to a cloth merchant of the name of Ssamochwaloff, and the completed article must be consummated in the cutting-out school of a certain quarter of St. Petersburg. Against this sumptuary law the lady students protest. It is a matriculation unheard of, inconceivable. They object to yonder social mill and to emerging from it the counterpart of maid and maid, while as regards M. Paul Ssamochwaloff they briefly ask, "Who is this idol of the market place, and what are his patterns?" But that is the way in which some foreign professors are trying to stop the great emancipation. Only recently Berlin University refused admittance to two girl graduates because they wore the "zopf," or their hair in plaits. "They are," said Censorinus, "only schoolgirls."

English Post Office Adopts Telegraphic Typewriter.

From The London Mail.

An invention recently exhibited at a conversazione of the Royal Society seems likely, so far as private house-to-house calls are concerned, to supersede the telephone. This contrivance is a telegraphic recorder, without a battery, invented by a Mr. Steiges. It requires no skill, and typewrites the message on the desk of the receiver, while retaining an identical copy in the hands of the sender.

It is such a revolution in telegraphy that the Post Office, on the advice of Mr. W. H. Preece, has adopted it, and will instal it wherever required by the public at a small cost. The Home Secretary has just sanctioned its introduction to Scotland Yard, where forty instruments have already been ordered.

The new telegraphy transmits a message or signal, and makes a permanent and indisputable record of the order sent, and the fact that it is independent of batteries will make it very useful in warm climates. For Mr. Rhodes, in his Cape Town to Cairo connection, this should prove most valuable, and it is understood that Dr. Jameson's present visit to this country is concerned with securing the concession for Africa.

Black Cats, but No Black Woman.

From The Chicago Post.

Our good friends of the philanthropic Order, Little Sisters of the Cats, held a meeting yesterday, which was marked by the usual exhibition of peace on earth, good will to all women and cats. Discussion was precipitated by the application of a lady for membership, accompanied by the explanation that "God has marked me black." It transpired that black is a very distinguished and elegant color for cats, but is not so desirable in women, and the lady has been requested to settle with Providence the grievance that she is a woman and not a cat, with the understanding that if she can induce the Almighty to make the necessary change from humanity to felinity, she will be received into full and joyous communion. Pending this arrangement the lady who has been marked black is lying on the table.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reduced Price for Out of Town Readers.

It was our purpose to defer reducing the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES to out-of-town readers until we were able to enlarge our press facilities so as to supply the greatly increased demand for this paper in the City of New York. So great a pressure, however, has been brought to bear on us by our out-of-town readers, who have besieged us with complaints and other evidences of dissatisfaction, that we have determined to defer to them at once. With this end in view we have, through the courtesy of neighbors, obtained temporary facilities which will enable us to meet all demands until permanent arrangements can be made.

Beginning with to-day, Monday, Oct. 17, therefore, the price of the paper outside of Greater New York and Jersey City will be Two Cents per copy, like that of other one-cent New York newspapers. The loss of the difference in price will be borne wholly by THE NEW YORK TIMES, the profit to the newsdealer remaining the same as before. Out-of-town readers should, therefore, obtain their papers at Two Cents per copy, and should report to this office any instance where a newsdealer demands a larger price.

Mail subscribers will also obtain the benefit of the reduction. Unexpired subscriptions will be extended to conform to the new rate. The subscription price of the daily and Sunday, with all supplements, by mail, will be reduced from ten to nine dollars per year.

ROOSEVELT AS AN EXPANSIONIST.

Is Col. ROOSEVELT helping his campaign or hurting it by his appeals to jingo sentiment and his soaring fancies about the future grandeur of this Republic, expanded?

Expansion and our imperial destiny are about the only subjects that really wake him up. He turns a sleepy eye upon all the State issues. They stir him to no utterance. Protection to American industry, that great covenant of his party with its campaign contributors, he indorses but does not dwell on. Civil service reform has not yet swum into his ken. His sound-money talk is vague. But his expansionist utterances have the ring and glow of words that come from the heart.

"National issues are paramount this year," he said in his speech accepting the nomination. In his Carnegie Hall speech he loosed the eagle of his eloquence and sent him skyward to survey our destinies with future-piercing eye:

"We cannot avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world, and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see, by the fate of China, how idle is the hope of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alike by our vast material resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial; but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which springs from the contemptuous forbearance of others, would prove a broken reed. We are yet ages from the millennium; and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American Republic, we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil to make it great.

"Greatness means strife for nation and man alike. A soft, easy life is not worth living, if it impairs the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must dare to be great, and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage.

"The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny, and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For us is the life of action, of strenuous performance of duty; let us live in the harness, striving mightily; let us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out."

Undoubtedly that is a stirring utterance. It may evoke party enthusiasm for the results of what the Republicans claim as exclusively their war. In that way this candidate's glowing periods may help to "get out the vote" and so help him at the poll. It is possible that he may convert to the policy of expansion some old-fashioned Republicans who now look with fear and trembling across this unknown ocean upon which we are embarking with no experienced pilot at the helm. But that will not be a gain of votes. We do not see how Col. ROOSEVELT can hope to win over any Democratic expansionists. They may believe everything he believes about the flag and the tyranny and savagery of Spanish rule. But they know that he isn't in control of the flag and they are incensed at the scandals and corruption of Republican rule right here at home. It is hard to see how expansionist talk helps the Colonel with any class of voters.

With Republicans and independents who are disbelievers in the imperial destiny idea and look upon it as a National peril we should suppose Col. ROOSEVELT's youthful ardor for conquest and new responsibilities would do him serious harm. With much that he says about our new problems THE TIMES is not in disagreement. But there is a vital difference. We have not welcomed the new responsibilities, nor have we felt that the new island possessions were necessary to our prosperity and happiness. We have, however, seen no way of escape from the responsibilities that was not worse than meeting them. They befall us by the fortunes of war and we must make the best of it. Col. ROOSEVELT, on the other hand, is a positive and buoyant expansionist. The path of National greatness which his eye follows runs through Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. But the question is not what THE TIMES thinks about expansion, nor is the merit of that policy in question here. Our inquiry is whether the Republican candidate's views are not unacceptable to a large number of men within his party and on its borders whose votes he wants and must have if he is to win the campaign.

About one-half of Col. ROOSEVELT's Carnegie Hall speech was devoted to the demonstration of our need of a big navy and a powerful army. Here are brief extracts which show the spirit of the speech:

"We need a far larger regular army than we now have, and we need to have it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves; but we do need it to protect our interests abroad.

"Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown at the outset of this war will make up their minds that we need a powerful navy; not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say defend, I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawl, but when forced to fight, if he is worth his salt, he will defend himself by hitting and not parrying. We want a navy that will defend us from the enemy by punishing that enemy; a navy which can strike as HULL and PERRY struck in the days of our grandfathers; as FARRAGUT and PORTER struck in the civil war, and as DEWEY and SAMPSON struck in the war that is just over."

Again we say that THE TIMES believes that we need a larger army and a stronger navy, but again that is not the question. Here is a man who aspires to the Governorship of New York. Many men believe that he aspires to be President of the United States. It is a high, a permissible and an honorable ambition. But when he talks in this earnest and urgent way about heavier battalions and more battleships, when men remember his inborn pugnacity and his reputation as a terrible fighting man, and hear him talk in this strain about "hitting not parrying," will not the sober, conservative voters of New York hesitate a good deal before they cast a vote that may start this Hotspur on his way to a greater office than the one he now seeks, where he will have the power to deliver the counter-check quarrelsome and follow it up with a naval demonstration before the harbor entrances of some power whose reply will be immediate war? Put THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the President's chair with the powerful land and sea forces he desires, and such good fighting men as he would naturally choose to sit at his council table at the head of the War and Navy Departments. Would he be a safe President? What do the conservative voters of New York think about it? Would a man who is so one-sided that his voice is still for war when peace has come be a safe and successful Governor of New York even? If ever a State needed a business administration New York needs it after the debauch of the incompetent and corrupt men who have managed its affairs for some years. What sort of a business administration are we to expect from Col. ROOSEVELT? Would it be sounder and more businesslike than the administration of VAN WYCK?

THEY APPEAL IN VAIN.

Gold Democrats have a right to resent as an affront the appeal of the Republicans to support them as the chosen defenders of sound money.

Gold Democrats voted for the Republican candidate in the Presidential election of 1896 on the express and reiterated assurance that the Republican Party could be trusted to safeguard the currency. They were deceived, they were defrauded, they were "bunkoed." There was urgent need of currency reform. The retirement of the greenbacks and the establishment of the currency upon a sure basis would have put the money system of the country beyond the danger of attack by Populists and cheap-money fanatics. By such a reform the Republicans would have kept their pledge to safeguard the currency.

When they came into power the currency was forgotten in the headlong rush to enact a law prohibiting imports under heavy penalties. The fact that President MCKINLEY was elected by the votes of low-tariff Democrats should have constrained him to some decent moderation in imposing duties.

The fact that he was elected entirely on the sound-money issue should have prompted him first and above all to take thought how our money might be kept permanently sound.

No such considerations, no sense of his obligations, restrained him. In his previous career he had been known only as a fanatical protectionist. He called a special session of Congress. It was an unrestrained debauch of McKinleyism, now known under the name of Dingleyism. No initiative of currency reform came from the President. His mind was inert on the one subject which a due sense of his obligations to the men who elected him would have compelled him to consider before all others. High and higher protection was the sole policy to which he and his party gave thought.

The campaign managers of Col. ROOSEVELT insult the intelligence of sound-money Democrats when they ask their help in this election. As Mr. SHEPARD pointed out in his speech, that appeal will be contemptuously denied, first, because the issue of sound money is in no wise involved in Col. ROOSEVELT's canvass, and, second, because the Republicans are not fit to make it.

GOV. TANNER'S LAW "IN ADVANCE."

Gov. TANNER of Illinois does not even pretend that he has any authority whatever for using the militia to prevent the coming of negro miners from neighboring States. The use of armed force to do that for which there is no authority in law is, in the eye of the law, precisely the same kind of offense as the use of armed force to violate or resist the law. The militiamen who, under the orders of Gov. TANNER, aid in preventing any negro miner from leaving a train within the limits of Illinois are legally on the same footing as the armed rioters who sought the same object by firing into a train. If a militiaman were prosecuted for assault, the orders of the Governor, though they might secure his acquittal by the jury—and not unfairly—would not be a valid legal defense.

There is another result that may easily flow from this action of Gov. TANNER's. His lawless action may render the State liable in large amount for damages. Twenty years ago it was settled that a State is liable for property destroyed by mob violence which the State failed to repress. Not merely the failure, but the refusal, of the State of Illinois, through its Governor, to protect a corporation in the lawful operation of its business by means of workmen lawfully engaged, and, beyond even this, the direct interference of the State, through its Governor, to prevent such lawful operation, may well be held to expose the State to heavy claims. Still further is the obvious right of the railway to compensation for arbitrary and lawless interruption of its business. Gov. TANNER, in stopping its trains or in preventing their safe and free movement, is, in law, no more than the armed bandit who "holds up" a train.

But the Governor says he is "enforcing the law in advance." He knows "the people of Illinois" don't want negro miners "imported," and so soon as the Legislature meets he will have all needed laws to that effect enacted. This is a simple form of anarchy. If a Governor is free to enforce not the law, but what he says he thinks that the people think the law ought to be, there is an end of law and order. He might as well say that he is convinced that the majority of the people would like to have the fortunes of all men worth more than, say, a million each, divided among those owning, say, less than $10,000 each, and then proceed to tell them to take it, ordering the militia to prevent any interference with the division. Clearly, Gov. TANNER is a peculiarly dangerous type of demagogue.

Not only is this excuse of Gov. TANNER's preposterous in substituting his belief as to what the Legislature will enact in place of the laws actually in existence, but he ought to know, probably does know, that if the Legislature should enact the law he wishes it would have no validity or force whatever. It would be declared unconstitutional as soon as it was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, and it would be no defense for any one who acted under it. It is humiliating to think that a man so grossly ignorant or so reckless as Mr. TANNER should be the Governor of the great State of Illinois.

MORE OPTIMISM.

At Springfield, Ill., President MCKINLEY returned to the question of the condition of the finances. He said:

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country. It was never better than it is to-day. Our National finances give us no trouble. We have all necessary money now with which to do the business of the Government, and the Government is secure in its finances, thanks to the people of the country for having accepted the war taxes patriotically."

This is calculated to give the same incomplete and mistaken impression as was given by his previous remarks. "We have all necessary money now" because we borrowed it, partly during Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration and partly by the recent loan, and by these borrowings our interest-bearing debt has been increased by $462,000,000, or 80 per cent. within five years. It is "thanks to" these loans and not "thanks to the people of the country for having accepted the war taxes patriotically" that there is plenty of money in the Treasury. These taxes will help meet our large current expenses, but whether they will fully meet them is very doubtful. In the last nine months, despite the $15,000,000 (in round numbers) got from the sale of the Pacific railways, the expenses have been $100,000,000 in excess of receipts; the deficit in September, after the war taxes had begun to come in fairly, was still $15,000,000.

Concerning the entire ability of the people of the United States to meet all the burdens of war we have not the slightest doubt. They could meet very much heavier burdens if necessary. But we do not think it wise for the President of the United States to ignore the burdens, to present the situation as altogether happy and fortunate. Before very long the whole question of taxation and revenue and of expenditure will have to be taken up. The people should be prepared for it, and not taught to believe that it is a matter of no consequence, the outcome of which may be left to luck.

THE QUESTION OF REVISION.

We have reason to believe that the Cour de Cassation now examining the Dreyfus dossier will return a verdict against revision.

It must not be forgotten that the Court cannot go outside the terms of the order for revision transmitted by M. SARRIEN, the Minister of Justice, to the Procureur Général. This order, we are informed, is based on one fact only—the confession of Col. HENRY. In other words, the Court is asked to decide whether the Henry forgery has invalidated any documentary or other evidence presented at the Dreyfus court-martial. It is all simply but terribly absurd.

When the Brisson Ministry was formed last June Mme. DREYFUS sent a petition to the Minister of Justice, basing her plea for a reversal of judgment (annulement du jugement) on the ground that Article 101 of the Code of Military Instruction had been violated by the court that condemned her husband. Article 101 states that all the evidence in court-martial procedure must be submitted to the defendant or to his counsel and that the report of the examination must be submitted to the former for his signature. Well-informed persons knew then just as everybody knows now that DREYFUS was convicted on false and secret evidence. Yet the proofs that Mme. DREYFUS submitted with her petition to establish the question of reasonable doubt were insufficient, M. SARRIEN said. He therefore refused to act.

After M. CAVAIGNAC's unfortunate address in the Chamber on July 7 last, followed by HENRY's confession, which showed to be worthless the document through which the Minister of War had hoped to convince France of DREYFUS's guilt, the prisoner's wife again petitioned the Ministry of Justice. In this petition, besides alleging the illegality of the court-martial procedure, she requested a revision of the trial (révision du procès) based on the fact of HENRY's confession. M. SARRIEN, fully aware that he must make some move having at least the appearance of a desire for justice on the part of the Government, submitted the case to the Cabinet, who decided to abide by the decision of a Revision Commission. This commission, having before them the entire Dreyfus dossier, which of course made evident the criminal practice of the court-martial, advised a revision of trial. M. SARRIEN, therefore, gave the customary order to the Procureur Général for the Cour de Cassation, but limiting the verdict to a revision of trial, cause for which must be found solely in the fact of HENRY's confession.

The reason for this high-handed perversion of justice is only too evident. Had the order been for a reversal of judgment based on alleged violation of the Code of Military Justice, the Cour de Cassation would have been obliged to fix the responsibility, according to Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle; the whole of the abominable plot would have been revealed and the conspirators very likely brought to justice. But this is what neither M. SARRIEN nor the General Staff, whose creature he appears to be, wanted.

Under the circumstances, who can doubt the sincerity of a Councilor of the Cour de Cassation who said the other day that he did not think that his colleagues would find the "necessary judicial elements" to warrant a revision? In the meantime the belief in the innocence of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable is growing in France. The truth thrives by persecution; its adherents will soon be a very formidable body.

A "PAROCHIAL" ISSUE.

Col. ROOSEVELT has referred to the interests of the United States previous to the Spanish war as "parochial." Does it occur to him that the protective tariff, which is one of the things for which he proclaims that he stands in this canvass, is about as deeply imbued with the spirit of the parish as any public policy known to this or any other modern nation? The village storekeeper who resents the tendency of his customers to buy their goods in the next town where they are cheaper or better, or both, is the typical protectionist for whom Col. ROOSEVELT—former member of the Cobden Club—now stands as representative and champion.

We do not regard this little inconsistency in Col. ROOSEVELT's campaign remarks as of any importance in its bearing on his own fitness for the Governor's office. We do not think that the fact—if it were a fact—of the pettiness of American National issues last year or the imposing aspect of those issues as described by the Colonel this year has anything to do with the present election. But when he asks us to notice the splendor of the aims of his party it is pertinent to point out that the one aim on which the party puts the most emphasis is not splendid at all, but narrow and unintelligent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a story which, judging from the number of French papers that are printing it, gives great satisfaction to our witty and courteous friends across the water: "In the course of the recent army manoeuvres near Moulins it was noticed that President FAURE spoke to only two of the foreign military attachés—those of Russia and England. One day Major KELLOGG, the American attaché, approached M. FAURE, and, using his own language, asked, 'Do you speak English, Mr. President?' M. FAURE replied, 'In France, Monsieur, people talk French—and they speak when they are spoken to.'" Now, of course, it is far from certain that this is a true story; indeed, it is more than probable that no such incident ever took place. None the less is its publication, as the saying goes, "significant of much." Truth is of several varieties. Historians demand one kind, occupants of the judicial bench another, while the student of manners and motives can often get accurate information from evidence in the literal sense quite false. So, for present purposes, it makes no difference whatever whether President FAURE did or did not answer with brutal insolence the respectful and proper question of a duly accredited representative of the United States. It does make a good deal of difference—and the same amount without regard to the intrinsic veracity of the anecdote—that the Parisian editors deem it expedient to credit the head of their Government with an inclination and capacity for affronting such a guest in such a way. Evidently they expected their readers to take pleasure in the statement that the President of France had humiliated an American officer, and it is only fair to presume that they know what their readers want. Therefore is the tale important and full of meaning; therefore does it reveal, better than do scores of interviews with French innkeepers and tradesmen, the real feeling of France for America and Americans.

—A friend wise in the sources and meanings of words informs us that what the Indian guide of the Alaskan explorers shouted, when he saw the new "highest mountain in North America," was not "Bullshae!" as the explorers understood it—or, as the telegraphers made it—but "Bolsho!" and that this is not an Indian word at all, but the Russian for "great." We humbly admit the hastiness of our assumption that in a moment of excitement an aborigine would use his native tongue, but we are not going to give up the opinion that the tallest peak on this continent should not be designated by the chance yelp of an unpoetized savage. "Bolsho!" is little more euphonious than "Bullshae," and either would hurt the mountain's dignity. However, the surveyors might have done worse. Some people who claim to have seen this same sky-scraper a year or so ago called it "McKinley." That doesn't hint at the required greatness in any language, so far as we know.

—In the course of a vigorous, and, for the most part, convincing, article on "The Drink Problem in New York City Politics," which appears in The Outlook, Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., writes; "All that the most zealous advocates of total abstinence say as to the effects of habitual drinking and of drunkenness is true. If it were possible to stop drinking by prohibition, I should be a Prohibitionist." Then he adds: "If anything has been proved by a third of a century of 'prohibition,' it is that it does not prohibit." Now, there are many tenable arguments on which to base a refusal to grant the demands of temperance extremists, and Col. WARING's article presents a number of them with characteristic force; but it seems to us that he weakens his reasoning as a whole by ascribing as much importance as he does to the undoubted fact that complete disuse of intoxicants cannot be brought about by statutory enactment. It is quite true that "prohibition does not prohibit," but that is not in itself an argument against the passage of prohibitory laws. The establishment of a legal penalty for murder does not prevent murders—at any rate it is very far from preventing all murders—and burglary is still a crowded profession, though the legislators of every land have been doing their best since prehistoric times to make it dangerous and unprofitable. Yet nobody thinks of repealing the laws against murder and burglary, though they are as constantly, if not as frequently, violated as are the laws of Maine and Vermont against the sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages. Prohibition's failure to prohibit is in one sense a negligible factor of its weakness, and references to it add nothing to the weight of objection against that policy. If men could be as thoroughly convinced that moderate indulgence in stimulants is criminal, or even injudicious, as they are that moderate indulgence in homicide and theft has evil effects, then, and not when it is proved that prohibition prohibits, will they all become Prohibitionists.

—Striking proof of a change for the better which, almost unnoticed, has taken place in what may be called the theological attitude of civilized men and women, is given by the studied moderation marking the comments of both religious and secular papers on the recent widely published assertion by a Surgeon at Camp Wikoff that the Sisters of Charity there were in every way more efficient than the trained Protestant nurses. Here was a declaration which not many years ago would have started, not an examination into the facts, but fierce denials and bitter recriminations. The lines would have been drawn in strict conformity with the tenets held by the several contestants, and it is perfectly certain that no opinions would have been revised, no evils remedied, and no reforms suggested. It is different now. With almost amusing care the controversy has been kept free from intolerance and uncharitableness. Nobody has questioned the merits and the virtues of the Sisters, and there has been manifested a unanimous desire to discover, first, the reality of their superiority, and, second, its causes. The secular nurses have been defended, to be sure, but it was done calmly, and usually by enumerating the excellencies of their work, never by depreciating that of their rivals. The Catholic papers have been especially prompt to deprecate a widening of denominational chasms. The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia, for instance, says: "We do not believe that such a discussion is palatable to the Sisters who devote themselves to the care of the stricken; neither is it likely to do any good. Lay organizations which provide nurses ought not to have their charitable work impeded by carping at the foibles of human nature, inseparable from all professions whose members have not discarded every human feeling as the first condition of a life of sacrifice."

—Dr. LOUIS L. SEAMAN was treated at Washington about as he might have expected to be treated. He was arraigned, tried, and convicted of violating—a rule of the War Department. The fact that the men under his charge were well fed and well cared for, with the result that they reached home in exceptionally good condition, was entirely ignored by the attorneys for the defense—of the Administration—and his failure to make out requisitions that he knew would not be filled was brought to light and held there for all to see.

ROOSEVELT AND VAN WYCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My congratulations to you on the lowering of price of your valuable paper. May it be a profitable venture and bring many new readers from the ranks of those who have heretofore been content with unreliable and more or less sensational publications, though to some extent also on account of their cheapness in price. I trust that all cheap publications are not liable to have similar ideas in other ways!

I regret to acknowledge some feeling of doubt at the present moment as to the line you are taking in the forthcoming election, (and I perhaps feel somewhat ashamed of saying it in the face of your late explanations,) but my very great regard for your hitherto most estimable paper leads me to hope that my views and your own may be closer in the course of a very short time.

Having been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for fully twenty years, perusing most of the leading papers also, but only desiring THE TIMES as my own particular "pet" at home, admiring it for its independence, cleanness, and evident desire to educate all to a correct understanding of things political, religious, and social, without "fear or favor," but with the only aim of raising the morals and aspirations of the American people, just now your course raises a doubtful chord in my mind as to your views of the relative merits of the candidates in the forthcoming election.

I do not desire to go into all sorts of complicated political ramifications, enough to drive mad a Philadelphia lawyer, but rather to avoid all this and simply consider the two candidates in a few words.

It seems to me, knowing what we do about the fearlessness and honesty and National prominence of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, without disparaging in any way his less prominent competitor, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, and supposing, even if elected, either of them may have to pay some attention to the desires or dictates of the "bosses" of their respective parties, T. Platt and R. Croker Tammany Company, it does seem to me it would be safer to have a Roosevelt at Albany than a Van Wyck. In the first place, we have a tried and independent man, and in the other one who, in a critical period of the Nation's life, was in the ranks of the Tammany braves on the silver question; and what assurance have we that conviction would overrule party if any serious matter should occur, when a brother as Mayor of New York should throw in the weight of his judgment on the same side?

There should be no connection between the Governor and the Mayor of New York! This is the point you seem to overlook, giving prominence to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt seems to be under the influence of Mr. Platt, without showing up the weakness on the "other side," and so raise a doubt as to whether you are still the same anti-Tammany, fearless New YORK TIMES as of old.

I hope a few more weeks will dispel all doubts, and that I may not be in the position of a disappointed

GOOD OLD TIMES READER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1898.

A Woman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the comments of prominent men upon this change, but have not yet seen the opinion of any woman reader printed. The motto of your paper, "All the News That's Fit to Print," certainly makes it a favorite as a woman's paper. Now that we have the "new" woman, who has and expresses an opinion upon every subject—though I am not in sympathy with that movement and took pleasure in signing a protest against it, feeling that the "affairs of the Nation" are safer in the hands of my husband and other good men, and that woman's work lies in the home and its far-reaching influences—I do occasionally wish to express an opinion publicly, and the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which paper has been an important part of our daily home life for six years, I feel sure meets with the hearty approval and appreciation of its many women readers. This brings a paper of the highest class within the easy reach of the refined woman in moderate circumstances. In my humble opinion, there is no other newspaper to compare with it, and I personally feel it is cheap at any price.

A HOMEMAKER Who Reads THE NEW YORK TIMES Every Day.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

A Reader's Appreciation:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for your esteemed paper. It is a pleasure to know that when reading THE TIMES one gets all the news, written in the best possible manner, and without that sensationalism which characterizes most of our New York papers. THE TIMES deserves the best of success, and in reducing the price of your paper you have put a trustworthy and reliable newspaper within the reach of every one. Although THE TIMES is a good, old Democratic paper, it treats the other side of the question so fairly that it has a great many Republican readers. Your paper has proved to thousands of readers that THE TIMES contains "all the news that's fit to print." L. RICH.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Knew Their Significance.

Henry Peck—It's curious that in selecting war jewelry men favored cartridges and women swords.

Mrs. Henry Peck—Not at all! The sword is the weapon of command!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Strategy.

Jimmy—But what do you do when you git real sleepy? You don't own up to it, do you?

Tommy—Naw; I go to askin' paw fool questions, an' he makes me go to bed.—Indianapolis Journal.

Her View of It.

"Well," said the old lady, "the war's over, John's got his pension, the mortgage is done paid off the mule; an' now, ef we could jest have another war we could git the house painted an' put a new door on the barn!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Parted.

"Yes," said the fat man with the frayed clothes of fine texture, "I went into that deal with $10,000."

"How did you come out?" asked the other man.

"Alone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHERE HAWKINS LED THE WAY*

Here's to our gallant Hawkins,
The bravest of the brave—
Long live his name, his soldier fame,
Where'er the flag may wave!
O never shall his men forget
The glories of the fray,
The triumph won, the bold deeds done
Where Hawkins led the way!

All morning, thro' the tropic brush,
Our column slowly crept:
About us, like a midnight hail,
The Spanish bullets swept;
The "Mausers" pattered, hissed, and sung
Around, above, below;
But on we surged, by Glory urged—
Straight onward to the foe!

Then, as we reached the frowning hill,
All eager for the fight,
We knew we there were doomed to stay
Till Lawton took the right—
"Till Lawton captures Caney town"—
(Our hearts within us sank.)
"Why, if we wait that hour—that hour—
"We'll have no flank to flank!"

Death fell upon us from the sky,
A raging hell of shot—
No place there seemed, in all the earth,
Where shrieking death was not:
Our boldest withered where they stood,
As stricken by the pest,
The demon there upon the air
Came searching out our best!

Sudden, above the patt'ring rain—
The groans of dying men—
A bugle rang the thrilling charge—
And rang the charge again!
Then, thro' the bush our Colonel broke—
From where we stood at bay,
With one fierce shout the line swept out
Where Hawkins led the way!

Up, up the slope we saw him go—
We scarce could keep his track—
Up, up the shot-rent hill he forged,
With gray hair streaming back—
With gray hair waving in the wind,
His sword held straight in front,
He seemed to bear a charmèd life
Above the battle's brunt!

Then, like a pent tornado cloud
Long poising for the blow,
With three great leaps, and man for man,
We burst upon the foe!
They run, they run—the heights are won—
Their topmost trench we hold,
And cheer on cheer rings wild and clear
To greet the starry fold!

O madder charge hath never been
In all the days of war:
O never was there bolder chief
Whate'er his glories are!
O who would dare to falter there—
O who would care to stay
When Valor's van had found the man
Where Hawkins led the way!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

*Col. (Brig. Gen.) Hawkins, San Juan Hill, July 1.

TAXATION AT NEWPORT.

Real Estate and Personal Property Assessments of the Leading Summer Residents.

NEWPORT, Oct. 16.—The following is a list of the largest taxpayers among the Summer residents, with the assessed valuation of their real and personal property:

	Real Estate.	Personal.
Agassiz, Alexander	$70,000	$240,000
Almon, Mary W. and Andrew D.	15,500	10,000
Andrews, William	22,400	.....
Arnold, Eliza	22,400	.....
Arnold, Stephen H., and Taft, Royal C., Trustees	29,760	.....
Ashhurst, Elizabeth K	30,300	.....
Astor, William, deceased	169,200	.....
Astor, William W	203,400	.....
Auchincloss, Emma B	79,800	.....
Baker, Richard, devisees	116,800	.....
Baldwin, James D. R	46,400	.....
Baldwin, Mary M	37,100	.....
Barbey, Henry I	116,100	.....
Barger, Samuel F	48,300	30,000
Barret, Emma E	26,100	.....
Bateman, Samuel, Trustee	50,000	.....
Bates, C. Francis	84,700	.....
Bates, Charles S	30,200	.....
Beach, Hettie Hart	45,000	.....
Bedlow, Henry	81,200	.....
Bell, Dr. Christopher M	22,100	50,000
Bell, Mary	129,900	.....
Belmont, Alva E	800,000	.....
Belmont, O. H. P	.....	25,000
Belmont, Perry	235,000	.....
Bennett, James G	82,500	.....
Berwind, Edward J	96,000	.....
Best, Mary Tooker	19,100	10,000
Binney, William	25,100	15,000
Blatchford, Samuel, deceased	25,800	.....
Blight, Atherton	26,700	.....
Bowers, John M., and others	39,700	.....
Brooks, Josephine	364,100	.....
Brown, Harold	70,200	10,000
Brown, Jacob B	7,000	13,000
Brown, John C., deceased	822,000	.....
Brown, John N. and Harold	20,400	.....
Brown, John N., and others	64,400	.....
Brown, Sophia A	82,100	.....
Bruen, Mary A. D., deceased	76,600	.....
Bryce, Elizabeth S., heirs	45,500	.....
Burden, Daisy M	97,600	10,000
Burden, J. F	111,800	.....
Bush, J. Adriance	37,100	.....
Bush, Joseph L	39,400	12,100
Bush, May H	61,900	10,000
Cadwallader, John	38,800	.....
Caldwell, William S., devisees	46,800	.....
Calvert, George H., deceased	48,100	13,000
Carey, Arthur Astor	71,000	.....
Chanler, W. A., and others	81,300	.....
Chickering, Carafelia O	45,000	.....
Clapp, Adele B. W	30,700	.....
Cleveland, Annie W	20,100	.....
Clews, Henry	111,100	.....
Colman, Martha P. R., and Martha C	22,000	.....
Coleman, Samuel	37,600	5,000
Conkling, Alfred R	27,600	.....
Cortazzo, Emma C	21,800	.....
Cottrell, Michael	15,400	10,000
Covell, William K	48,400	.....
Cunningham, Dr. E. L	11,700	12,000
Cushing, Robert M	68,100	100,000
Cushing, Thomas P	50,400	100,000
Cushman, Charlotte	31,700	.....
Cutting, Francis B	41,700	.....
Cutting, William	.....	20,000
Davis, John H	33,700	.....
Davis, Theodore M	74,900	25,000
De Blois, Henry D	61,400	.....
D'Hauteville, F. S. G	53,600	25,000
Dickey, Hugh T., deceased	55,500	.....
Drexel, Alice T	146,600	.....
Dunn, Kate H	23,600	45,000
Dyer, Sidney T	31,600	.....
Edge, William	83,900	10,000
Elbridge, Julia H	40,400	.....
Ellis, Caroline S	98,200	.....
Emmons, Arthur B	36,600	2,500
Engs, Samuel, devisees	58,500	.....
Fearing, George R	86,400	15,000
Fearing, Henry S., deceased	.....	25,000
Fish, Stuyvesant	31,000	.....
Fisher, Martha T	75,900	10,000
Ford, John R., deceased	35,800	.....
Foster, Fannie	33,500	.....
Freeman, Francis P	35,100	.....
French, Ellen T	50,800	.....
Gammell, Elizabeth A., deceased	174,400	10,000
Gammell, Harriet I	184,100	90,000
Grimmell, Robert I	81,400	.....
Gammell, William	103,000	.....
Gerry, Elbridge T	120,000	150,000
Gibbs, Emily O	62,200	.....
Gibbs Land Company	108,200	.....
Gibbs, Theodore K	34,000	.....
Gibert, Clara M	26,800	.....
Glover, John H	47,200	.....
Goelet, Ogden, deceased	598,500	250,000
Goelet, Robert	167,300	.....
Gray, Grace T	77,400	.....
Greene, William Brenton	34,000	.....
Griswold, J. A	246,000	.....
Grosvenor, Rosa A	42,600	.....
Grosvenor, William	55,000	10,000
Hague, Mary B	43,900	.....
Hamilton, Gertrude V. C	29,600	.....
Hartshorn, Isaac	55,600	30,000
Havemeyer, Theodore A., deceased	177,400	.....
Heyden, Elizabeth C	15,200	7,000
Hodgson, John M	77,500	.....
Hoffman, Susan O	20,700	.....
Holmes, Mary A. C., deceased	29,800	.....
Honeywell, Louisa, deceased	44,500	.....
Hunt, Richard M., deceased	57,000	.....
Hunter, Anna F	39,200	45,200
Huntington, Mary L	23,800	.....
Huntington, Oliver W	30,200	.....
Hutton, G. M	34,400	.....
Ingersoll, Sarah E	94,400	.....
Iselin, Alice R	28,300	.....
Jay, Augustus	21,200	10,000
Johnson, Esther P	80,000	15,000
Jones, Caroline O	73,300	.....
Jones, Caroline L. O	23,900	.....
Jones, George F	59,800	.....
Kane, Mary R. L	25,100	15,000
Kennedy, Robert L., deceased	33,000	.....
Kernochan, Catherine L	208,000	.....
Keteltas, Philip	48,500	.....
King, David H., Jr	76,700	.....
King, Ethel	50,100	.....
King

TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES

Opinion Expressed in Washington that the President Has Adopted that Policy.

NO OTHER COURSE POSSIBLE

The Administration Convinced that Public Opinion Would Not Sustain the Return of the Islands to Spanish Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Whatever may be the impression obtained elsewhere of the meaning of the allusions to expansion by the President in his recent speeches, that which has been gained here by men who observe closely the drift in the Department of State is that the President came as near to declaring for expansion as he cared to do, but did not speak so flatly as he could have done if he had expressed the settled resolution of the Administration.

More than one visitor to Washington who has had occasion to inquire for business reasons as to the forthcoming policy of the Administration obtained the information that the Administration had already decided that it would be indefensible before the country to surrender the Philippines wholly, and difficult, if not impracticable, to hold them in part and surrender them in part. The task of governing new and unknown colonies, which the President alluded to in one of his speeches last week, is not considered so prodigious a problem that the United States should refuse to try it, and the presumption is that the United States, with its more liberal ideas about government and its superior methods of administration, ought easily to succeed a great deal better than Spain has done.

As proof of the decision of the Administration to try the expansion experiment, it is pointed out that much of the trouble alleged to have arisen in the Paris Commission has been over the declination of the United States to consider the Philippines as under Spanish jurisdiction, the contention of the United States not being stated, but being presumably that all of the Philippines are not admitted to be under Spanish control. As Spain has been known to be decidedly averse to divided jurisdiction in the archipelago, it is possible that the end will be the surrender by Spain of all jurisdiction, perhaps with some concession that will make Spain's money obligations lighter than they would otherwise be.

The Filipino Envoy in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Señor Agoncillo, special envoy of the Filipino insurgent Government, arrived at Havre by La Touraine today and reached Paris late this afternoon. He has apartments at the Hotel Continental, on the same floor with the members of the United States Peace Commission, whom he came to see regarding the fate of the Philippines, but whom he has not yet met.

SPANISH TALK OF ARBITRATION.

El Epoca Assumes that Such a Request Would Be Refused.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—El Epoca, the Conservative organ, renews the suggestion of La Correspondencia (Independent and semi-official) regarding arbitration between the United States and Spain. It says:

"The negotiations at present are going on without touching the question of the Philippines, which is most obscure and which lends itself to the gravest dissensions. Owing to the vagueness and lack of clearness of the protocol, the Commissioners are meeting with serious difficulties. It has been said that, if our adversaries are obstinate in their exaggerated demands, Señor Sagasta should address the European Governments, asking arbitration, at least upon the points as to which an agreement should not be reached, but in view of the electoral struggle now in full swing in the United States and of the declamations of the jingo press, which affirms without limits the rights of the conqueror, it is safe to assume that a request for arbitration would be without avail, and serve no other purpose than loss of time."

SOCIAL AMENITIES AT PARIS.

Spaniards to Dine with Gen. Porter—Progress of the Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Spanish Peace Commissioners, to show their cordiality, have accepted his graceful invitation to dine with Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, on Tuesday. Unfortunately, this does not make agreement or progress more speedy.

"In reply to the Spanish statement, the American Commissioners have declared that the United States refused to assume sovereignty over Cuba, but would remain in the island to organize normal order and security before handing it over to the authority of the Government of the new republic. The Spaniards, however, remark that there cannot be an interregnum of sovereignty, and that a State cannot be left derelict, as such a situation would be simply anarchy.

"It should be mentioned that in Cuba are an American Evacuation Commission on the one hand, and a Spanish Commission on the other, and the many interests still possessed by Spain in Cuba would not be guaranteed if such anarchy existed. It is, therefore, a pure fiction, say the Spaniards, if the Americans declare that they cannot discuss the debt of Cuba and the internal affairs of the island. In such a case, to be logical, Cuban instead of American Commissioners should meet Spain in Paris, as in Cuba."

A Transport Returns from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The United States transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning, thirty-three days from Manila, via Honolulu. The Pennsylvania brought back nine soldiers from Manila and sixteen from Honolulu.

Filipinos Hold Americans in Check.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—The insurgents at Lagaspi have prevented the American steamer Hermanos from loading or unloading, on the ground that there were Spaniards on board. They also refused to allow an officer of the United States cruiser Raleigh to land without permission of Gen. Aguinaldo.

MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Arguments of the Rev. H. E. O'Keeffe at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

From the pulpit of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., made an impassioned plea before a large congregation last evening for the retention by this country of Cuba and the Philippines, both on State and religious grounds.

"The retention of the recently acquired fruits of conquest," said he, "seems inevitable, if we are to complete the humanitarian purpose for which the higher spirits opened out an unseemly war. With our inventive genius and political temper it is obvious that material amelioration would be shed on every land that our hands could touch. But, oh, most of all can we breathe new life and inject new blood into millions of peoples who have lost the first fervor of the religion of their fathers.

"The horror of it all is that perhaps in our country religious bigotry will be violently tempted to vent its spleen and vandalism worthy of barbarians. The art treasures, the churches, paintings, jewels, mosaics, and sacred vessels must not be polluted by irreverent hands. Let us gently and prudently, if we must separate State officialism from Church government, but let us revere, as is becoming a liberal, Christian Nation, every expression and embodiment of religion. Most pathetic it is to see the England of to-day striving in her mediaeval cathedrals to remove the whitewash from wondrous frescoes, and gathering together the fragments of rich stained glass, which religious bigotry shivered into a thousand pieces.

"Our leaders of State are men unskilled in the arts of diplomacy. Our country has had no intimate relationship with any foreign power. We are young, and quite unused to the ways of the Old World. The fear is that to hold our new position we shall be driven to create fresh armies and build strong ships. But this is the least part of the difficulty. The danger will rather be when we lose the consciousness that our purpose in history is to effect the betterment of high and low types of races by imparting vigor to their religion, and giving them the material benefits of our mechanical genius. A glorious mission for the Republic of these United States.

"We cannot, we must not, leave the Antilles and the Philippines to be fought over and gobbled up by European kingdoms. Our love of those realities—liberty, progress, democracy—will not permit it."

THE CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

Arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels Rekindles the Rumor of an Attempted Coup.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The arrival of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels has rekindled the rumor that a military coup was attempted. The young English Duke of Manchester, who has just reached Paris from Australia, has been linked with the movement by certain newspapers, but he protests that he is merely a tourist.

The dedication of a monument to the soldiers of France who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, which took place to-day at Chaumont, capital of the Department of Haute-Marne, Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, presiding, furnished an opportunity for a demonstration in favor of the army, which many societies seized, marching past the monument and shouting, "Vive l'Armée!"

The Socialist Party met to-day and denounced governmental interference with the right to strike. A resolution was adopted declaring that "the whole Socialist revolutionary party is united in defense of the republic and will not permit the military conspiracy to lay its hands upon the liberties of the people."

The Socialists announce that they have organized a vigilance committee "to frustrate the military conspiracy against the republic."

CHINESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Assurances that It Is Improving Presented to the British Minister—His Probable Successor.

PEKIN, Oct. 16.—Prince Ching, on behalf of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has given Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, satisfactory assurances as to the health of the Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has informed Sir Claude Macdonald officially that the health of the Emperor is improving. He declares that the Empress Dowager is not opposed to genuine reform, but only to such violent and impracticable reforms as were hastily decreed. Her Majesty will proceed on lines more adapted to Chinese conditions.

"The Baptist mission at Sing-ngan-fu, in the Province of Shen-Si, has appealed for protection."

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is expected in the highest circles that the Emperor will be formally deposed on Nov. 25, the birthday of the Empress Dowager, and that Prince Jun, a boy of thirteen, will be nominated as his successor."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Emperor of China was to have taken refuge at the British Embassy in Pekin, whence he would have issued a proclamation declaring the acts of the Dowager Empress void, but the plan was discovered and frustrated."

MINISTER STRAUS RECEIVED.

The Sultan Speaks of a Proposition to Raise Our Legation in Turkey to an Embassy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The Sultan to-day gave an audience to Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister, with the customary ceremony of reception, which was of the most cordial character. His Majesty expressed pleasure at seeing Mr. Straus again and his hope that the excellent relations that prevailed between Turkey and the United States during Mr. Straus's previous term at Constantinople would be maintained.

The Sultan added that he understood that the United States proposed to raise the American Legation to the rank of an Embassy and to make Mr. Straus an Ambassador, a suggestion which, he observed, was being carefully considered by the Ottoman Government.

After the audience at the palace Mr. Straus visited the Porte and then the American colony.

THE TURKS TO LEAVE CRETE.

Troops Ordered by the Sultan to Withdraw from the Island.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 16.—Ismail Bey, the Turkish Military Governor, this evening informed the Admirals of the foreign warships that the Sultan had ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France.

Forger Claims to be an American.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—A man about twenty-five years of age, who gives his name as Antoine Nanquette Regian, representing himself as a tourist and the son of a Philadelphia electrician, has been arrested at Troppau, capital of Austrian Silesia, for attempting to pass twenty-eight forged Bank of England twenty-pound notes. He speaks English and French fluently, but is believed to be one of a gang of skillful international forgers instead of an American.

THE UMBRIA ARRIVES.

All on Board Well—Delayed Seven Hours by a Broken Bolt.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which the Spanish steamer Madrelino, at Liverpool, reported having passed 350 miles west of the Irish coast Monday last at a standstill, but requiring no assistance, arrived here yesterday with all aboard well.

Capt. Dutton reported that at 6:25 A. M., Oct. 10, a bolt of the eccentric strap broke, and he was obliged to stop the vessel while repairs were made. Chief Engineer Cuthbertson completed the work in seven hours, and the Umbria continued on her course. The voyage was a very rough one, high gales from the southwest and northwest prevailing throughout.

The officers of the Umbria were astonished to learn that the speaking of the Madrelino and the Spaniard's report had caused anxiety. The Madrelino had a bad list when she passed the Umbria, and it was thought she would require assistance before reaching port.

BLESSED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Church of the Transfiguration Dedicated at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The new Church of the Transfiguration, on Broadway, was dedicated to-day in the presence of a large congregation by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by prominent clergymen. The church is of the Carmelite Order, and is built of granite, in a beautiful style of Gothic architecture. T. H. Poole of New York was the architect.

After the church was blessed, high mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean A. A. Lings of St. Joseph's Church, in Yonkers.

The preacher was the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., of Fordham College.

The music was especially fine. The Carmel Choral Society of New York sang Guilmant's mass, assisted by Diller's string orchestra.

In the evening, at vespers, the sermon was preached by the Rev. M. O'Byrne of the Carmelite Order. At the offertory of the mass Gounod's "Ave Maria" was sung, with violin obligato, and the service was concluded with Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus. The music of the evening service was from Giorga and Berge.

The large gathering of villagers was augmented by many friends of the Carmelite Fathers.

The church is in a very picturesque spot, and was admired by all. In the evening it looked particularly beautiful, being lighted with electricity.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM AND THE FRENCH LAW.—According to a decision of the Civil Tribunal of the Department of Seine-Inférieure, France, scientific criticism of an article of commerce may be given and the manufacturers or inventors of the article cannot collect damages from the critic should his opinion be adverse. An action for damages was recently brought by a firm of opticians in Paris against Dr. Javal, the director of the Ophthalmological Laboratory of the Sorbonne. The plaintiffs were the manufacturers of a glass containing baryta, from which they made spectacle lenses, which were described as "isometropic," and were extensively advertised as possessing special excellence. Dr. Javal instructed two of his assistants, MM. Duralt and Tscherning, to institute a careful examination of the glass and of the lenses. They reported at length and concluded with the statement, proved by their data, that the differences between baryta glass and ordinary glass were insignificant, and that the so-called "isometropic" lenses did not offer any advantages to purchasers. Dr. Javal published this report by presenting it to the Academy of Medicine of the French Institute. The court decided that not only was the defendant not liable for damages, but that scientific criticism of manufactured articles ought to be encouraged for the public good. The decision has been received with much satisfaction in the scientific circles of France and it is believed that the liberty thus secured is likely to be employed with reference to many pharmaceutical preparations and alleged remedies, as well as to the wares of opticians.

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THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT AND THE NIU-CHWANG RAILWAY.—It is the belief of the London representatives of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that the return to power of Li Hung Chang and the assumption by the Empress Dowager of the reins of government at Pekin will make not the slightest difference with carrying out of the scheme of the Niu-Chwang Railway. There is positive assurance given in Lombard Street that the negotiations in respect to the railway extension have been successfully resumed, although the fact that the bank has advanced a loan to the railway company has not yet been made public. In the meantime the London management of the bank positively asserts that the concessions made by the Tsung-li-Yamen to Russia have been indefinitely hung up, and that since Li Hung Chang's return to power he has been in no hurry to carry out his promises to the Russians, but is evidently waiting for a bid from other sources. The bank people say that private advices from Pekin inform them that the Tsung-li-Yamen is once more under the influence of the British Minister, which condition, however, they attribute, not to the "generosity" of the bank than to Sir Claude M. Macdonald's diplomacy.

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TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON.—Trafalgar Day will be celebrated in London Oct. 21 and in a more or less enthusiastic way throughout England. The preparations for an elaborate and picturesque display around the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square are on a larger scale than ever before. The spirally entwined laurel band will reach the top of the shaft, while at the base there will be the usual display of shields, devices, wreaths, and other floral decorations. Two years ago 20,000 copies of the special number of The Navy League Journal were sold in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere, and it is intended to issue another special number this year. A feature of the journal will be colored lithographic reproductions of famous paintings in which the hero of the British Navy figures. Many places of amusement—including the Earl's Court Exhibition, some music halls, and certain theatres—will on the occasion admit free all sailors and soldiers in uniform. Nelson's victory over the allied French and Spanish fleets took place off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

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DESTINY OF THE ISLAND OF MONTE CRISTO.—The Island of Monte Cristo, made famous by the masterpiece of the elder Dumas, has just passed into the hands of the Prince of Naples, who will employ it as a reserve for big game hunting. Last Spring it was abundantly stocked with chamois, and a month ago King Humbert of Italy passed a few days on the island with a hunting party. His Majesty distinguished himself with the rifle by getting fifty-one head out of a total bag of seventy chamois. This is a record, the previous achievement almost approaching it being a total of forty-four by King Humbert's father, King Victor Emmanuel. Meanwhile Rome's the King had documents prepared transferring all "titular" rights to the island to his son, the Crown Prince. It is not likely that the rent roll of the Prince concerning this estate will be very large, for, as in the days of Edmond Dantes, the inhabitants are entirely transient, the island being used as a shelter for fishing boats in case of a storm or as a harbor for smugglers. The island is thickly wooded, and there is provided not only magnificent sport, but it will give the Princess of Naples an opportunity of joining her husband without interfering with her yachting excursions.

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THE CHERCHE MIDI PRISON, WHERE COL. PICQUART IS CONFINED.—In the clash between the military and civil judiciary in regard to the fate of Col. Picquart, interest has centred around the military prison of Cherche Midi, within which the champion of Dreyfus is kept in solitary confinement. Cherche Midi Prison was built in the seventeenth century for the Countess de Verne, famous for her brilliant salon in the reign of Louis XIV. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mme. Récamier, and still maintained its reputation as a place of rendezvous for famous men and women. Here it was that Mme. de Staël, the Queen of Naples, Lucien Bonaparte, Bernadotte, the Duchess d'Abrantès, and many others were wont to meet. But now the former glory has passed away, and, fitted up as a military prison, the building of Victor Dailly consists of corridor on corridor of ugly cells, while its stained, time-worn, blackened marble walls are covered only with official notices.

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FRENCH AMBASSADORS TO LONDON.—M. Paul Cambon, the new French Ambassador to Great Britain, a brief sketch of whose career was given yesterday, will, it is believed in Paris, have more delicate questions to handle than fell to the lot of any of his predecessors who have occupied the embassy at Albert Gate since 1871. M. Cambon will be the fourteenth Ambassador who has represented the Third Republic at the Court of St. James's. This list is made up of the Duc de Broglie, the Comte Bernard d'Harcourt, the Duc Decazès, the Duc de Bisaccia, the Comte de Jarnac, the Marquis d'Harcourt, Admiral Pothuau, M. Léon Say, M. Challemel-Lacour, M. Tissot, M. Waddington, M. Decrais, and M. le Baron de Courcel. Meanwhile, reckoning Lord Lyons, whose services began under the Second Empire, Great Britain has had only four Ambassadors in Paris.

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THE EXPULSION OF ANARCHISTS FROM SWITZERLAND.—Whether in conformity with the direction of the European anti-Anarchist concert or acting independently of it, Switzerland has taken the initiative in legislative action against Anarchists. The Federal Council in Berne recently ordered the expulsion of thirty-six Anarchists from Swiss territory. It has also instructed the Public Prosecutor's department to lay before it as soon as possible a report on the foreigners residing in Switzerland who take part in the Anarchist propaganda or are themselves dangerous Anarchists. It, moreover, requests the cantons to communicate to the Public Prosecutor, together with names, a detailed account of the foreigners who come under this category, as soon as they enter cantonal territory, carefully to supervise the doings of all Anarchists who may be found on such territory, and forthwith to acquaint the Public Procufor with all infringements of the law that may be committed by them, and more especially with transgressions of the Federal law relating to crimes against public security, (the Anarchist law.)

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INCREASE OF GERMAN TRADE WITH AFRICA.—The British press, which has of late been deploring the fact that German trade and manufactures were fast superseding those of England, has just found a new source of complaint. It seems that the Hamburg trade with Africa, which may be said to have begun about ten years ago, has made very rapid progress within the last few years. While the average annual imports from all parts of Africa during the years 1881-5 were only about $3,975,000, the annual average during the five years 1891-5 amounted to $13,875,000. The increase in the exports from Germany by way of Hamburg to the various parts of Africa—apace with the progress of German industry and commerce in general during the same period—has been even more marked than that of the imports, and especially so during the last seven years, and the value of the total exports from Hamburg to Africa increased from $9,789,590 in 1891, to $16,870,125 during the year 1897.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away and yesterday there was a truce to golf—that is, inasmuch as matches were concerned. But there was the same general enthusiasm all over the country, and as the contest begins again at Baltusrol on Wednesday, practice was the rule in the country and suburbs. Time was when the best part of New York was in town by the middle of October and the churches were crowded and society was seen in some representative fashion on Fifth Avenue. But the love of country sports has changed all that, and now the most delightful part of the year on mountain, meadow, and moor is fully enjoyed by the American. The early flitting to the city has passed away like the old-time custom of a Sunday midday dinner, with roast beef and ice cream, and the evening high tea, with lobster salad. This still prevails in a few conservative families, and its survival is found in boarding houses. But golf has threatened to banish even many more characteristics of New York life, and it looks a bit as if the churches were neglected for the links. Two years ago a distinguished New York clergyman who is an enthusiastic golfer appeared in a Newport pulpit with his cassock just concealing his "knickers." And with such clerical sanction it is not to be expected that the laity will not improve the occasion.

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Society, whether in city or country, gossipped about nothing else yesterday but the golf contest at Ardsley on Saturday between Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Maude Wetmore. The scene was one not to be forgotten. The day was a wild one, with a cold, high wind, and gleams of almost wintry sunshine bursting now and then through dark-gray clouds. Despite the raw wind, hundreds of men and women followed the fair players up hill and down dale over the course, the numerous red golfing coats worn making bright notes of color on the green turf. The crowd was kept from encroaching on the players by long ropes held by male members of the Ardsley Club, and the effect when the long row of spectators was checked in its movement, and anon pressed forward like a regiment's during line, was both curious and picturesque.

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The personalities of Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore were in marked contrast. The former, who played without her hat, and who, between strokes, stood with her hands in her pockets, and when she walked had a peculiar rolling gait, was almost mannish in appearance. She showed nervousness by whistling continuously in a low key. Miss Wetmore wore a soft gray hat, a veil, and white gloves, and her movements were much more graceful than her opponent's.

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The sympathies of the crowd seemed about equally divided between the fair competitors, but Miss Hoyt had a goodly contingent of personal friends to encourage her, while Newport, whose champion Miss Wetmore was, sent none, save Messrs. Center Hitchcock and Woodbury Kane, to cheer her on. Very graceful and charming was Miss Wetmore's impulsive move toward Miss Hoyt and the shaking of her hand when she abandoned the contest at the fifteenth hole, where she met her Appomattox in the prostrate apple tree, under which her ball lay. The spectators involuntarily burst into cheers at this incident.

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There was a small but pretty dance at The Chestnut, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Saturday evening last. The large rooms of the old-fashioned house were decorated with Autumn leaves, and a collation was served. Among the guests, who for the most part came from the numerous country houses in the vicinity, were Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Purington Kane, William Henry Folsom and Miss Folsom, Mr. A. Morton Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs. Annan, the Misses Annan, Mrs. Georgiana Falls, Mr. De Witt Clinton Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Colt, Mrs. John S. Foster, Miss Parkin, Miss De Russy, Mr. E. H. Blanc, Mr. William Dutton, Mr. E. Skinner, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Baroness de Saint Seigne, Miss Carina de Saint Seigne, Miss Giovanina de Saint Seigne, Mr. Frederick M. Tryon, Chevalier Romano Avezzane, Mr. Albert Cordes, Mr. J. Montgomery Strong, Mr. Carrol P. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bargh, Miss M. Boardman, Miss Esther F. Kellogg, and Mr. T. Lawrence Wilson.

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In the city proper, where there are no caddies, and where links are as yet unknown, there were a few people left at the week end to whom golf was not an absorbing passion. On Saturday there were some shoppers, and among these Mrs. Roche and her children, Miss Cora Randolph, in a tailor gown of blue, Miss Emily Pettit, (very smart in black,) Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Sidney Harris, and Miss Marié. Mrs. Astor was expected from Newport. Mr. Thomas C. Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing were driving down Fifth Avenue in a hansom on Saturday afternoon, bound, evidently, for some country house party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Josephine Brooks are passing through New York to-day en route for the Hot Springs of Virginia. Mr. Reginald Brooks has just returned from a hunting trip with Mr. "Willie" Thompson. Miss Brooks has chosen her bridesmaids for her wedding, which will be on Dec. 6. The young women who will have this honor are Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Elsa Bronson, and Miss Daisy Post. The ceremony will take place at the Brooks residence, and will be followed by a reception. Mr. John R. Livermore, the bridegroom-elect, has not announced the names of his best man and ushers.

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The hunt has thinned out considerably at Meadow Brook, owing to the Autumn season at the Hot Springs and the golf matches and horse shows in different parts of the country. The last run was on Friday, instead of Saturday. Mrs. Ladenburg has been up in Massachusetts, and has made the runs with the Myopia hounds. Foxes are said to be swarming through the country around Hempstead, and to be robbing henroosts, which has given excuse for several hunts "by the light of the stars" last week, before the break of morning.

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At Hempstead Village, yesterday, Mr. August Belmont and his son were expected on their return from their sad journey. Mr. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy had remained in town to meet him. Mrs. George Robbins, Mrs. Kennedy's mother, had returned from Puerto Rico, where she went to nurse her son, who was in Troop A, through a severe attack of fever. Among the permanent residents of Hempstead is Mrs. August Noel, who has recently purchased a village residence. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Townsend are also new-comers in Hempstead, and have bought a pretty place on Greenwich Street, which caught on fire one day last week and caused considerable excitement in the village. Mr. George P. Eustis has just completed his new house near the Meadow Brook Club.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting will not occupy her residence, 99 Madison Avenue, this Winter. She has just renewed the lease to Mr. J. B. M. Grosvenor, who had it last year. Mrs. Cutting and her son make their home at the Cambridge in the Winter, going to Newport early in the Spring, and then back to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott, (Miss Fanny Remsen,) will move from their house on Lexington Avenue into 44 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings of Brooklyn have taken 74 Park Avenue, and for the first time since their marriage, three years ago, will entertain this Winter. Mrs. Jennings will be remembered as Miss Susie Crimmins, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Crimmins. She was brought out in society by Miss Leary, and at the Horse Show in the year of her coming out was one of the most beautiful of the débutantes. Her marriage to Mr. Jennings took place the following Autumn.

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There were disturbing reports in circulation on Friday as to the very serious condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was said to have had a bad turn on Friday morning. In the evening, however, it was stated that she was resting quietly, and had rallied. Her friends, however, were seriously disturbed, and there were many messages and anxious inquiries sent to Westbury Saturday and yesterday. She was reported as resting easily, and it was said that there was no cause for any alarm.

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At last it is absolutely known in America by which title Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon should be officially addressed. Mr. Curzon has emerged into Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his beautiful wife is consequently "Lady Curzon." No one but a flunky would address her as "My lady," any more than the Prince of Wales would be greeted by "Your Royal Highness," by a noble or a gentleman. The Curzons of Kedleston have had a succession of entertainments given in their honor, and they have been the lions at several house parties. The new Baroness is said to bear her honors well, and not to be in the least changed by the possible glories of her position. Curzon, however, is reported to have developed a strange staidness, which one critic has called "starchiness." He considers himself, as Viceroy of India, a person to be venerated, and he has given his views very strongly on what he considers due respect for constituted authority. But as he is most enthusiastic on all matters Indian, his critics believe that he will make an ideal Viceroy, although they are suffering a bit from his hauteur, just at present.

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The Curzons, after a long visit to Lord Scarsdale, at the family place near Derby, have gone to Cromer for two or three weeks. This is one of the new fashionable English watering places. They have been asked to stay at Windsor to visit the Queen, after the Court returns from Balmoral, when Lord Curzon is to kiss hands on his appointment as Viceroy of India. There is some talk of Mr. Leiter, the father of Lady Curzon, buying a house in London, but the report has not been confirmed.

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The Melton Mowbray season, which is one of much interest to Americans, as every year finds quite a number at this meeting place of the Quorn Hunt, will be opened by a charity bazaar, at which the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Wilton, Miss Grant, and Mrs. Willie Lawson, members of the hunt, will have stalls. The object is to raise a sum of $2,000 to free all institutions connected with the parish church from debt.

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Society was in a flutter yesterday at the report that Mrs. Samuel Colgate was to marry the Earl of Strafford. Mrs. Colgate has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Ballston Spa, near Saratoga. She was expected to sail for England within the next fortnight. Mrs. Colgate is the widow of Samuel Colgate, who died in 1893, and who is said to have left her a fortune of $10,000,000. She is a tall, handsome woman, with auburn hair, very accomplished and clever, and as Miss Cora Smith was a great belle in New York society. Her father was the late Samuel Smith, who lived and made a fortune in New Orleans, and who came to New York to reside in 1875. Her mother was Miss Adele Casey, a great beauty of her day. Since the death of Mr. Colgate Mrs. Colgate and her young daughter have been seen but little in New York. Her house, 4 West Sixteenth Street, has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Gray. Mrs. Colgate, three years ago, went abroad and took up her residence in London, where she has a town house in a very fashionable quarter of Mayfair. She has been much feted in England, and has received a great deal of attention. Her sister married Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt Gwynne, of this city, and she has two brothers; the elder, Andrew Smith, is a bachelor, and the younger, Sidney, married Miss Fannie Tailer two years ago, and lives at Hempstead, L. I.

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The Earl of Strafford is a widower over sixty years of age and an equerry to the Queen. His family name is Byng, and he is the father of four children. His daughter, the Honorable Mary Byng, was lady in waiting to the Queen and married last Spring the Count de Mauny Talvaude, who is so well remembered in New York as the young man who gave lectures on the chateux of France at the Waldorf some years ago. The Earl of Strafford's first wife was the daughter of Count Samsoe and the niece of the Marquis of Allesbury, whose spouse "Maria" was quite a character in her way. He has the usual country seat and his town house is at 5 St. James Square, London. The rumor is yet unconfirmed and there seems to exist an impression that it must be a mistake, as an "Earl of Strafford" has been reported as having married a second wife within the past three months.

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Mr. George Pollock of the Union Club has been visiting Mr. James Gordon Bennett abroad, and together they have been to Scotland to order for Mr. Bennett a new steam yacht to be built on the Clyde. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Bennett have had apartments in the same house on West Twenty-first Street for over twenty years. Mr. D. O. Mills has been giving some handsome dinners in Paris. The Duchess of Manchester and Mrs. Douglas Grant have been on a flying trip to the same city, where they have entertained at luncheon Prince Henri d'Orleans. Mrs. John Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence will pass the Winter in Paris, and Mrs. Mackay has just arrived there. Mr. and Mrs. N. L. MacCready are on their way home, and the Marquis de Monstiers-Merinville, who left New York a few weeks ago, is returning on the Normandie to join his wife, who has been stopping in this city. Both the Marquis and the Marquise (who was Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell) will sail for France in November.

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Among the passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Meheineche and child. Mr. Meheineche was formerly German Consul in this city. His wife was a Miss Harrison and a sister of Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure. Mr. and Mrs. Meheineche have been living at Montevideo, where he held a position under the German Government for several years. On the same ship was the Countess de Festetics, the wife of an Austrian nobleman belonging to one of the most celebrated families of that country. The daughter of Mrs. Louis Haggin married a kinsman of the Countess's husband. The Countess de Festetics is at the Holland House.

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The dancing classes which are such a feature of the New York Winter season have now all selected their dates, and their members are looking forward eagerly to the first of their meetings. The most notable of these dancing classes are the Junior Cotillions, the Fortnightly Dances, les Cendrillons, and the classes known as Mrs. Barnes's, Mrs. Church's, and Mrs. Pratt's. The Junior Cotillions will be held at Sherry's new building on Dec. 5, Jan. 9, and Feb. 6. They will be under the patronage, as usual, of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, and Mrs. Arthur Peabody. Mrs. L. L. Delafield, who directs the Fortnightly Dances, announces that the class will meet at Sherry's on Dec. 6, 20, Jan. 3, 17, and 31, and Feb. 14. Mrs. Pratt's class, which is for younger people, will meet both afternoon and evening during the coming season. The afternoon dances, which are to be held weekly, will begin at Sherry's on Nov. 26, and the evening meetings, which will also be weekly, will begin at Sherry's on Dec. 17. There will only be two les Cendrillons this Winter, at Sherry's on Dec. 8 and Jan. 6, respectively, and Mrs. Church's class will meet at Sherry's on Fridays, Dec. 16, and 30, Jan. 13 and 27, Feb. 10, and April 7.

DRY SUNDAY IN BUFFALO.

Strict Observance of the Law Enforced —Almost No Business Done.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The police of this city, acting under instructions from the Police Board, to-day enforced in the most rigorous manner every Sunday law, old and new, that was on the books.

In consequence, not a "drink" was to be had at any price; cheap clothing stores were tightly locked, and grocers and meat merchants were tied down to the letter of the law.

Almost open defiance of the Raines law by hotels and saloons brought about the action taken to-day.

Singers Entertained Brooklyn's Crew.

The Zoellner Maennerchor of Brooklyn, headed by Conductor Kempermann, visited the cruiser Brooklyn at about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The officers were aware of their intended visit, but the sailors and marines knew nothing of it until they were ordered to the quarterdeck. There they found the singers ready to give them an entertainment. "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Lord's Day," and other selections were rendered, after which an old sailor proposed three cheers for the Maennerchor, and they were given with a will. The officers showed their entertainers around the ship after the singing was concluded.

Found Fatally Hurt Near Glenwood.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Three citizens of this place this morning found a well-dressed man, about fifty years old, lying unconscious beside the tracks of the Central Railroad near Glenwood. His skull appeared to have been fractured. He was brought to St. John's Hospital and died a few minutes after being admitted. Nothing was found in his pockets. It is not known whether he was struck by a train or assaulted.

Wife of a Klondiker Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 16.—Viola Grignon, wife of Ned Grignon, a wealthy Yukoner, died in this city to-day. Mrs. Grignon was the first white woman in the Klondike.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

American Merchant Marine Trade for the Year Ended June 30—Effect of the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Complete returns received by Commissioner Chamberlain of the Navigation Bureau of the Treasury Department show that the documented American merchant shipping on June 30, 1898, comprised 22,705 vessels of 4,749,738 gross tons, compared with 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 tons on the like date in 1897. The decrease of 19,282 tons is more apparent than real, as 11,000 tons of this amount is due to dropping fractions of tonnage in the accounts, and 66,713 tons were sold to the Navy and War Departments to carry troops, supplies, and provisions, and have merely changed employers.

The total steam tonnage amounts to 6,712 vessels of 2,371,923 tons, compared with 6,599 vessels of 2,358,558 tons for the previous year. The vessels sold to the Government were all steam vessels, so the true increase is greater than the figures indicate. Sailing vessels have decreased from 1,904,153 tons for 1897 to 1,835,827 tons for 1898. Documented canalboats and barges amount to 541,988 tons, compared with 506,309 tons for the previous year. The increase is chiefly in barges, which are superseding sail vessels, especially in the coal trade.

Tonnage on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has dropped from 2,647,796 tons for 1897 to 2,553,739 tons in 1898. The great lakes tonnage shows a slight increase, 1,437,500 tons, compared with 1,410,103 tons. The new Alaskan trade has increased the Pacific Coast marine from 439,012 tons to 496,767 tons. Western rivers have decreased from 272,109 tons to 261,732 tons. New York State retains the first place, with tonnage reduced from 1,331,743 to 1,299,285 tons; Michigan is still second with a reduction from 477,602 to 458,100 tons, and Ohio stands third, with 395,618 tons, an increase of about 6,000 tons. The greatest increase is in Washington, from 97,976 to 152,167 tons, and Alaska, from 8,824 to 9,755 tons. New England shows a large decrease, and the Gulf States an appreciable increase.

Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1,136, of 747,709 tons, compared with 1,230 of 805,584 tons for 1897. These figures are the lowest since 1872. The decrease is wholly in sail vessels, of which 159 of 103,000 tons or about 20 per cent., have been lost to trade during the year. Registered steam vessels have increased 222,136 tons to 245,059 tons. Through the greater efficiency of steam vessels, our fleet for the foreign trade does not show a decrease in carrying power.

The effect of the war is shown in the sale of 84 vessels of 35,401 tons to foreigners, compared with sales of 8,243 tons the previous year. The sales were chiefly due to high premiums on American vessels and cargoes, demanded by insurance companies during the brief period while mines and torpedoes were being placed in our harbors. The effect of the war is also shown in the admission by acts of Congress of 27,824 tons of foreign vessels to American registry, chiefly for transport purposes. During the preceding eight years only 53,802 tons were so admitted.

DEPLORES HIS FATAL SHOT.

Game Warden Tooker Inconsolable Because He Killed a Man.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Fish and Game Warden James L. Tooker,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INDORSED BUSINESS NOTES
(Given for Merchandise) Wanted. THEO. B. TAYLOR & SON, 44 Broad Street.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Said interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
New York, September 26, 1898.
A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 19, 1898.
The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 12th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 29th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the office of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1899, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1898.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 127.
The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close November 1st, 1898, and reopen November 16th, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 15th, 1898.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898 C. F. COX. Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.
MR. WM. TRAVERS GRAY BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street's waiting disposition seems to grow more pronounced. Commission houses are doing practically nothing, and the whole market, day after day, is given over to the professional contingent, who are obliged to scalp eighths and quarters from one another. In fact, the Street is in one of those sullen moods into which it always drops when uncertainties obscure the speculative situation.

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The Street is a bit fearful of the election. Political sentiment seems to be much mixed and Wall Street seems to find the results of the coming Congressional elections hard to predict. Then, too, the advance in the Bank of England discount rate is another matter to which many speculators are looking. Bank officers pooh-pooh the idea of tight money here, but many people in Wall Street are holding back partly on account of a fear of higher loan rates.

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This coming week the manipulative game in the industrials is likely to continue. As has been the case for a fortnight, there is no active factor influential enough to move the general market, and consequently professional romping in the industrial stocks has full sway and shows through the whole list.

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There have been remarkable movements in Tobacco Trust and in Sugar Trust, but yet these blind pool arrangements go on declining in market value, keeping dark, as is customary, all facts and repelling all attempts to learn of their respective affairs.

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Wall Street is daily given a new story regarding new turns of affairs with the several trusts, and yet hardly one of these ever meets official confirmation or denial, it being equally hard to get one as the other.

Last week strong interests were alarmed over a seemingly reliable story that the Sugar Trust or somebody connected with it had borrowed from Wall Street bankers something like $8,000,000 on $10,000,000 Treasury bonds. This may be true, or it may not; Wall Street is kept in ignorance.

Again, the Tobacco Trust is credited with having raised its $21,000,000 common stock to $40,000,000. But stockholders and investors cannot find out whether this is unfounded or whether it is a fact.

SOME POOL LIQUIDATION.

Two pools recently attracting some attention in Wall Street are credited with having lightened their loads during the past week. One of these was in Lake Erie and Western preferred, where liquidation was not altogether a matter of willingness upon the part of those directly interested. The fact that Senator Brice is largely to devote his energies to developing railroad enterprises in China is said to have created dissatisfaction among some of the other insiders in Western properties with which Mr. Brice is identified. An idea seems to have become current that Mr. Brice in going into China has let go of most of his American railway investments, and on this account may not be so devoted to the maintenance of Lake Erie and Western dividends, especially in view of the fact that since the acquisition of the Northern Ohio, Lake Erie and Western's financial affairs have been less rosy than they used to seem.

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Another pool letting go some stock has been that in American Cotton Oil common. The holdings which a week ago were said to be about 22,000 shares are now about 5,000 shares less.

WESTERN GRANGERISM.

Mr. John Lind, who is running for Governor on the fusion ticket out in Minnesota, and who, although admitting himself to be a silver Republican, declares he is not a Populist, has recently been making some caustic and, at the same time rather illsounding remarks regarding corporations, their greed, and proper government for them. Mr. Lind's oratory is significant of the granger feeling in the West. At a meeting in Indianapolis last week the Gubernatorial candidate said:

"The most fertile expedient by which unscrupulous men have robbed the public through corporations has been by the practice known as 'watered stock.' Now, I do not wish to be understood as inveighing against corporations as such. I only condemn the abuses that have crept in and which they have been guilty of. A corporation is a sort of fictitious personality created by law. It is indispensable for carrying on many of the operations of modern society."

The speaker laid special stress upon the baleful influences of great corporations conducted by cunning individuals. That the condition of affairs was unfortunate no candid citizen could deny. The railroads had played a most important part in the political history of the State.

The conviction on the part of our people that their railroad partners in business have not put in the amount of capital for which they exact profit has been and is the root of all this trouble. And the worst feature of it was that our State Government had provided no means by which the truth in regard to the matter could be ascertained.

The Supreme Court, he said, had solved the question for Minnesota. He then put in simple language the substance of the decision in the famous Steenerson rate case, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I notice by the papers that the attorney for the street railway company stated before the State Equalization Board the other day that if the ground had not been broken, or a rail laid, the whole street car system of the Twin Cities could be put down for $3,000,000 or less. He undoubtedly knew what he was talking about. If my information is correct the public is made to pay interest on many times this amount. Will the people continue to do so?

"What we need now to obtain the full benefit of this decision is an able, honest, and fearless Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, a board that will not be trammeled by any partisan or political consideration; that will be just to all interests, and command their respect; a board that will apply the principles of that decision to all cases of unjust rates in the State. Such a board the people of this State shall have if I am intrusted with its selection.

"Taxes are unrelenting and continuous. There is perhaps no subject of such vital interest to society upon which we have made comparatively so little progress as in the matter of properly collecting and adjusting the necessary taxes for meeting the public demands. Under existing laws, as they are enforced, it is undeniably true that the chief burden falls upon property already burdened, check or draft, before 7 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, or before 4 P. M. on Saturday. Whenever, in the opinion of a majority of the Clearing House Committee, the delivery of a sheet has been unreasonably delayed beyond the stated hour, a fine not exceeding $250 may be imposed after the delinquent has had an opportunity to be heard.

"Ten dollars for not promptly correcting an error, after notification by the Clearing House."

HELP FOR FOREST OWNERS.

Practical Assistance Offered by the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—"Practical Assistance to Farmers, Lumbermen, and Others in Handling Forest Lands" is the title of Circular No. 21, Division of Forestry, soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The circular was prepared by Gifford Pinchot, Forester.

The circular states that the private forest lands in the country exceed in area those of the Federal Government and those of the States combined, and urges that their preservation is of vast importance to the Nation. It is set forth that while these private lands are held for profit, as a rule, the treatment they receive is of a sort likely to destroy their value rather than to sustain or increase it.

Therefore the Division of Forestry has undertaken to provide a series of practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands in which the interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forest shall have equal weight. The object in this undertaking is to show that improved methods of handling timber lands are best for the owner as well as for the forest. The plan is to assist a few owners to try the improved methods and then publish the methods and results for the benefit of all.

The Forestry Division, so far as its appropriation will permit, will aid the owners of both large and small holdings on receipt of applications stating the situation, area, and character of the forests for which working plans are desired.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RULES.

The following notice was posted on Saturday by the Clearing House Committee of the Stock Exchange:

Oct. 12, 1898: At a meeting of the Governing Committee this day, Rule IX of the "Rules for Clearing" was amended by striking out all after the word "Saturday" in the second paragraph, inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Whenever in the opinion of a majority of the Clearing House Committee the delivery of a sheet has been unreasonably delayed beyond the stated hour, a fine not exceeding $250 may be imposed after the delinquent has had an opportunity to be heard."

Said Rule IX, as amended, reads as follows:

"Rule IX.—Fines.

"Fines shall be imposed upon members for errors and delays as follows:

"Five dollars for each error affecting the Clearing House balance either in cash or stocks. Both parties will be fined when tickets have been exchanged and sent to the Clearing House which do not agree.

"Ten dollars for not delivering the sheet tickets, draft, check or draft, before 7 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, or before 4 P. M. on Saturday. Whenever, in the opinion of a majority of the Clearing House Committee, the delivery of a sheet has been unreasonably delayed beyond the stated hour, a fine not exceeding $250 may be imposed after the delinquent has had an opportunity to be heard.

"Ten dollars for not promptly correcting an error, after notification by the Clearing House."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Thursday, Oct. 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1898, and will reopen Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, Eastern Division, as Special Commissioner in the case of the American Loan and Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Ft. Madison and Des Moines Railway Co. to take an account and ascertain the amount of bonds and unpaid interest thereon, together with the names of holders thereof, now outstanding, secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon the property of said railway company. All holders in said bonds or interest coupons are hereby notified to appear before me at the office of Jesse A. Baldwin in Room 708 Reaper Block, 99 Washington St., in the City of Chicago, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1898, to make due proof of such holding.—Dated October 14, 1898. W. I. BABB, Special Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a building for the present Heating and Lighting plant at Central Islip, N. Y., and for erecting and finishing steam heating, plumbing and gas fittings, and electric wiring and fixtures for a cold storage building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications for each of the above works may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work which the bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE.
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅜
Oats, No 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	18.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅜
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.22

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Flour steady; Spring, special brands, $4@$4.10; hard patents, $3.40@$3.60; soft, $3.30@$3.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¾@65c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64¼c; No. 2 red, 67½c; No. 2 corn, 30⅝@30⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30⅝@31c; No. 2 oats, 22¾c; No. 2 white, 25@26c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, 40@40½c; No. 2 barley, 32½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.77; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

The cotton market exhibited a fair amount of stability on Saturday, but trading was conducted on narrow lines, and the scope of fluctuations was discouragingly small. The chief support of the market continues to lie in the excellent demand for spot cotton from Manchester and Continental spinners, and fears of a possible epidemic of yellow fever in the cotton belt. Reports of frost having reached the northern part of the belt caused a momentary flurry of activity and an advance of several points at the opening Saturday; but later, speculation became sluggish and prices settled under offerings of early purchasers. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Burdensome receipts at all points lead the bear clique still to believe in 5c cotton as a possibility, and every advance in prices finds sellers on this theory. Outside investors meanwhile fight shy of the market and the outlook for broadening speculation, to say the least, is far from gratifying. A factor not to be overlooked is the steadiness with which spot cotton dealers throughout the South hold supplies and the apparent eagerness of exporters to purchase almost unlimited blocks at prevailing rates. Saturday's export movement aggregated over 50,000 bales, and at the moment all indications point to even increasing shipments for some time to come. The appearance of a warm wave in the Southwest allayed the fears of shorts somewhat regarding the possibility of frosts damaging cotton over Sunday. The official weather map indicated light frost in northern Tennessee and Mississippi, but no harm was believed to have resulted therefrom. If private dispatches are to be relied upon, picking is progressing on a large scale and the crop promises to be gathered at an early date unless unforseen events take place.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22@5.23
November	5.25	5.25	5.22	5.23@5.24
December	5.30	5.30	5.28	5.28@..
January	5.35	5.36	5.31	5.32@5.33
February	..	..	..	5.35@5.37
March	5.44	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.41
April	5.49	5.49	5.45	5.45@5.46
May	5.53	5.53	5.48	5.49@5.50
June	5.55	5.55	5.53	5.53@5.54
July	..	..	..	5.57@5.58
August	5.62	5.62	5.60	5.60@5.62

Spot cotton in the local market Saturday closed dull and easy, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅜c for middling upland and 5¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5 5-16c and 6 9-16c, respectively, last week. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 4 15-16c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Charleston, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4¾c; Galveston, 5c; Wilmington, 4¾c; Norfolk, 5⅛c; August, 5 1-16c; Montgomery, 5c; St. Louis, 5c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Philadelphia, 5⅝c; Louisville, 5 1-16c. The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	23,314	.....	7,115
Thus far this week	23,314	.....	7,115
Since Sept. 1	441,741	59,034	245,053

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Middling upland, 3 3-32d. January-February, 263b; February-March, 301b; March-April, 301s; April-May, 302s; May-June, 302½b; June-July, 303½s; July-August, 304b; August-September, 304½b; October, 301½b; October-November, 301b; November-December, 263b; December-January, 263b

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	.72	.72	.71⅝	.71⅞
May	.71⅛	.71⅛	.70⅜	.71
Corn—				
December	.36 13-16	.36 13-16	.36⅜	.36⅝
May	.38⅞	.38⅞	.38⅝	.38⅝
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$5.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	.64¾
December	.65⅜	.65⅜	.64½	.64½
May	.66⅜	.66½	.65⅝	.65⅝
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	.30⅝
December	.31⅜	.31⅜	.30⅞	.30⅞
May	.33⅜	.33⅜	.33⅛	.33⅛
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	.21⅞
December	.22⅞	.23	.22 5-16	.22¼
May	.23½	.23¾	.23¼	.23¼
Lard—				
December	$4.97½	$5.00	$4.95	$4.95
January	5.07½	5.07½	5.02½	5.05
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.75
January	4.80	4.87½	4.75	4.77½
Pork—				
December	8.10	8.10	7.95	7.97½
January	9.30	9.30	9.17½	9.20

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

While the general undercurrent of the wheat market here on Saturday, both during the regular session and on the curb, was bullish, considerable irregularity existed, and prices at times showed a sagging tendency bordering on weakness. This was most noticeable at Chicago, where the bear party hammered prices with such vigor that December fell to 63⅝c discount under New York, and exerted a depressing influence as well over the Northwest markets. Aside from this factor, the forenoon influences on Saturday were of a stimulating character. Liverpool closed 1¼@1½d net higher, there was another big export trade, and European markets also came in with a firm undertone. The Liverpool advance was somewhat of a surprise, and was the first influence having an effect here. On top of the advance in futures was a rise of 1d in Liverpool spot wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 15.—December, 63⅝c; May, 63½c; No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 15.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; October, 65c; December, 62½c; May, 64⅞c.

Corn.

Saturday's market had a strong opening on the Liverpool advance of 1⅛@1¼d, but as realizing developed, failed to hold the improvement, and closed unchanged from the previous day. The export demand was large, taking ninety-five loads, principally at outports. No. 2 corn closed 1½c over December, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged from 36⅝c to 36¾c, closing 36¾c asked.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27c½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; track, mixed, 27@29½c; track, white, 28½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 30¾@31c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 36¾@37½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44½@49c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.40@$1.55 spot, and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, spot, $12.75@13.50; to arrive, sacks, $13@$13.50; Winter bran, 40, 60, and 80 lb. red, in bulk, $13@$13.50; white do., $14@$15; middling, bulk, 100 lbs, $16@$18; rye feed, 77½@80c; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $13@$13.50; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$18.50@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10-lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6¼@6¼c; Western S. P., 6⅝@6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.37; city lard, $4.95@$5; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound city, 3¾@3⅞c; Western, 4c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¼@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 9d.

COFFEE.

Last week finished with conditions on the Coffee Exchange decidedly unsatisfactory. The situation at home and abroad remains entirely destitute of interesting feature. At all points of accumulation, according to mail and cable accounts, there is almost an entire absence of speculative support, and the burden of the movement falls directly on consumers. While the movement is by no means as great as predicted, it appears to be more than ample for the wants of the trade, and the visible supply grows a little, thus reassuring jobbers and spot buyers, who naturally confine their attention to such lots as may be needed from day to day. During the early part of the week the Street price of spot Brazilian coffee was ⅛c below the Special Exchange price, but recently quotations have been practically the same, on the basis of 6¼c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. On Saturday futures opened dull and unchanged, and failed to show the least signs of animation until near the close, when there was a brief period of activity, a number of shorts evidently become discouraged and evened up outstanding obligations. The close was quiet, with prices net unchanged from Friday night. Total sales futures were 12,250 bags, a good portion of which consisted of "switches," the month deliveries being exchanged for the remote options.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
November	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
December	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
January	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

WOOL.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6⅝500. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre—Unchanged. January, 37.25; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 37.75; May, 38; June, 38; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.25.

Centrifugal, 4 7-32c@4¼c; muscovado, 3 11-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16@3½c.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of wool auction sales number 42,215 bales, including 9,000 bales forwarded direct The imports for the week were: New South Wales, 2,196 bales; Melbourne, 1,424 bales; South Australia, 186 bales; New Zealand, 1,581 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 225 bales; Marseilles, 753 bales; Brussels, 4,449 bales; elsewhere, 442 bales.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake coper, ingot, $12.42½; tin, $17.10; lead, $3.87½; spelter, $4.95.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and bulk, $4.65; crude, Pennsylvania, nargon, $7; deodorized, $7.50; refined, cases, $7.95; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 17¼@18c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 26@27c nominal; prime white, 27c; prime Winter yellow, 30½c. Linseed, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.90@$2; tar oil, bbls, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 32¼@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.62½; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.72½@$1.75; M, $1.75@$1.80; N, $2.05@$2.10; W G, $2.20@$2.30; W W, $2.55@$2.60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—Spirits turpentine, 30c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; resin, nothing doing; crude turpentine, $1.15, $1.70@$1.70.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Turpentine, 28c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cable unchanged.

CALVES—Poor to medium veals, $4@$7.50; grassers, $3.55; 2 cars Western calves, $4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.30@$4.60; lambs, $5.50@$6.30, mainly $5.50@$6.

HOGS, $4@$4.25.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Oct. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 P. O. Building at 11 A. M. Calendar called by Lacombe, J.

1—H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
1½—Haber vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
2—Pfeiffer vs. McNaught.
3—Wetherall vs. McNaught.
4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Greene.
5—Sargent vs. McNaught.
6—Marshall vs. McNaught.
7—Forwood vs. T. & P. Ry.
8—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R.
9—Carey, trus., vs. Fearing.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
11—Schenck vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
12—Piccaro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
13—Ufer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
14—Piccaro vs. 3d Av. (No. 2.)
15—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co., (No. 1.)
16—Scharello vs. Passaic Print Co.
17—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.
18—Schenck vs. Evening Post.
19—Woolston vs. Spengler.
20—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry.
21—Spinelli vs. Norton.
22—Crabtree vs. Macy.
23—Sabatier vs. Press Pub. Co.
26—Watts, rec'r vs. Whitman.
27—Citizens' Bank vs. Whitman.
28—Johnson vs. Appleton.
29—Morton vs. Morning Journal.
30—Hill vs. Matthews.
31—Brick vs. Janeway.
32—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Tribune Ass'n vs. Batterson.
34—Spiers Mfg. Co. vs. Hulbert.
35—Bristol Bank vs. Marston.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Trust.
37—Holcomb vs. Hearst.
38—Ricaud, rec'r, vs. Tysen.
39—United States vs. Barnet.
40—Same vs. Barnet.
41—Same vs. Barnet.
42—Schenck vs. Sun Pub. Co. (No. 2.)
43—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co. (No. 2.)
44—Schenck vs. Tribune.
45—Schenck vs. N. Y. Press.
46—Schenck vs. Morning Journal.
47—Heinecken vs. T. & P. R. R.
48—Pennefather vs. T. & P. R. R.
49—United States vs. North Am. Com. Co.
50—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

1692—Mechanics & Traders' Bk. vs. Gall.
963—Tilton vs. Stivers.
1337—Victoria Pap. Mill Co. vs. Cashriel.
1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1525—Galvin vs. Healy.
1701—Franko vs. Ruppert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Preferred Causes.

5847—Gillespie vs. Klingman.
5865—Midnik vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
5516—Juskovitz vs. same.
5971—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
4775—Same vs. same.
5489—Herschmann vs. Salomon.
5075—Schumacher vs. City of New York.
5162—14th St. Bank vs. Walsh.
5949—Hillelson vs. Auerbach.
5535—14th St. Bank vs. Ulman.
5848—Zimmerman vs. Otteus.
5901

A BODY IN GRAVESEND BAY.

Throat of the Man Had Been Cut and Foul Play Is Suspected.

A man's body, bearing strong evidences of foul play, was found yesterday floating in Gravesend Bay. The throat had been cut from ear to ear, evidently by some keen instrument, the wound being a clean one. The jugular vein was severed. There was also the mark of a blow on the left breast. Apparently, the body had been in the water about a week.

The man had been about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing about 160 pounds, and very muscular. The complexion was swarthy and the hair and eyes were dark. It is thought the man was a German workman. The body was nude. There were no marks by which the identity of the victim could be traced. A strong cord was tied about the middle.

The discovery was made by Harry and James Van Wort of Bay Forty-ninth Street. They were in a boat gathering driftwood in the bay when they saw the body floating. The body was attached to the boat and towed into the shore, where it was secured. The police of the Coney Island Station were notified. The body was taken to the Coney Island Morgue, where it will be kept until the inquest and autopsy are held to-day.

Coroner's Physician Hartung, who was the first to examine the body, said the wound into the throat could not have been self-inflicted. There is no doubt, he thinks, that the man was dead before being put into the water.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds of the Brooklyn Central Office at first advanced the theory that the throat wound might have been made by the propeller blade of some passing vessel, but after hearing the physician's statement abandoned his views and admitted that he believed it to be another of New York's mysterious murders.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

All the Conditions Were Favorable to Roadsters.

When there is a crispness in the atmosphere that sets one's blood a-tingling, and there is a long stretch of even road ahead; when there are horses a-plenty to brush with him, the roadster's heart is filled with joy, for his ambition may be gratified to the limit.

All of those conditions presented themselves to the drivers who sped up the Speedway yesterday, and so pleasant were they that it seemed as if there was a general gathering of the clans of horsemen from every portion of the city and suburbs. Superintendent Quinn had the splendid stretch of roadway in its best condition, for he is one of the oldest of the road brigade, and he knows as well as any one just what is requisite for an afternoon's sport behind a speedy roadster or a pair. It was a hard task to get the road in condition, for the heavy rain of a few days ago left it a sea of mud, and only the work of a large force of men and the assistance of brisk winds enabled Mr. Quinn to get it into condition.

The crowd of strollers, which grows larger and larger each succeeding Sunday, gathered along the sides of the roadway, and seats on the few park benches that have been placed along the line at intervals were at a premium. The benches were popular, but there are not nearly enough to satisfy most of the sightseers.

Nathan Straus was out behind Bellnut and Damania, a pair that can travel at a clip strong enough to satisfy the greatest of speed hunters, and S. B. Clark drove Mountain Maid, 2:21½, in a manner that made some of the drivers he passed on the way envy him the possession of such a speedy and showy-looking stepper. William Doerr, Sheriff Thomas Dunn, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, Bernard Kellogg, Frank Trainer, and J. E. McDonald were also in the division that showed up with animals that displayed speed. Before going in for thoroughbreds, John E. Madden, who owned Hamburg, was one of the best-known trotting horse men in the country. He has not allowed his profitable racing career to chill his admiration for the trotter, although he is seldom seen in trotting circles now, so his appearance behind a speedy little roan mare that could show a clean pair of heels to many was a surprise to many of his old friends.

Henry Zahn engaged the Lexington horseman in a brush from the bridge arch up to the end of the road, and came out second best in the venture. Fred Gerken did not have his pair, Little Sport and Stoneridge, for he has sold them to John Gibson, but he had another team, and, although he did not make a challenge, he appeared to be on the lookout for a pair suitable to engage him in a short brush.

Road carts were very much in evidence yesterday, and in all there were several thousand vehicles on the drive.

On the Central Park bridle paths, where the equestrians this season are to be found in larger numbers than ever before, the scene was one of gayety. The riding schools sent out their full quotas of patrons, and a number came from the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street. The managers of the riding academies met applicants for mounts all through the afternoon, and the stereotyped reply, "Not a tall left in the stalls," and what horses were not on the Park bridle paths were on the Riverside Drive or on upper Seventh Avenue.

A Guardian Society's Appeal.

A meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held at the institution, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Boulevard, yesterday. About forty members of the society were present. Samuel B. Levy, the President, occupied the chair. His report showed that last year the society increased 124 members, twelve patrons, and six life members. A general appeal for donations was authorized. The income last year was as follows: From the city, $81,279; from members, $3,089; from donations, $7,442.75; from bequests, $1,300. The society's real estate is mortgaged to the amount of $120,000.

Burned to Death Perhaps.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—A large barn belonging to Charles Vail, a milkman, was burned this morning, and Joseph Gillespdio, an Italian, who was employed by him, is believed to have perished in the flames. The employe had been in the habit of sleeping in the barn. He went there last night, it is said, in an intoxicated condition, carrying a lighted lantern. No trace of Gillespdio has been found.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 170 Front Street, west side, 105.3 feet south of Burling Slip, 19 by 80, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $1,718; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 62 to 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 94 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $78,413.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

120 WEST 79TH ST.

For sale at a low price, this exceedingly attractive and desirable house, 22x55, with dining-room extension 15x25. Will be sold on easy terms with immediate possession. (6425.)

Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Av.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 9 Sniffin Court; price $6,500; 36th St., west of 3d Av. F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES, wide street, near Convent Av., 450 to 464 W. 145th St.; under $18,000; easy terms. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th St.

ON 9TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.—Corner, 25x100 feet; must be sold; make an offer. Apply at 188 7th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET FURNISHED—Desirable four-story, English basement house, West 21st St., opposite the Park; only $150 per month. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER—Four-story house, 29th St., near Madison Av. F. B. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT AND AMERican basement houses, No. 450 to 464 West 145th St.; rent $1,000. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. New houses.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—Four-story house, 29th St., near Madison Av., $2,500. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

West 85th St.

Nos. 74, 76, and 78, Corner and inside apartments, extra wide, light, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, hardwood, elevator, hall boys; rents from $660 to $1,200; electric lights free. Apply to STRONG & IRELAND, on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats. All rooms light and open to outside air. Hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

HOTELS.

THE VIRGINIA,

COLUMBUS PLAZA,
53th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private service if desired. Will open early in October. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Handsomest Apartments in Harlem.

Six extra large, light rooms and bath, with all improvements, such as steam heat, hot water supplied, electric light, cold storage, hall and elevator service; rents $55; at 68 West 117th St., corner Lenox Av.; also six and seven rooms at No. 100 St. Nicholas Av., corner 115th St., $55, $70.

11 WEST 106TH ST.

Six extra large, light rooms and bath, with all improvements; steam heat and hot water supplied; wide street and entrance to Park; $30 to $34.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLATS, 58 TO 66 EAST 90th St.; wide street and entrance to Park; seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35 to $45. F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

98TH ST., 107 WEST.—Six rooms; bath; second floor; heated halls; small family only; $21; also unfurnished front and back parlor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER STORE.—Park Av. and 101st St.; good business neighborhood; rare chance; reasonable terms. Owner, F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

64 WEST 68TH ST.—Private American family; accommodate a limited number of couples or gentlemen; excellent board; large rooms and bath; rates moderate; references exchanged.

179 COLUMBUS AV.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; excellent board; within half block of Central Park West; rare opportunities for couples or gentlemen; refined American family; rates, $20-$35 for two.

HANDSOME, LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE bath; excellent board; within half block of Central Park West; rare opportunities for couples or gentlemen; refined American family; rates, $20-$35 for two. Inquire 179 Columbus Av.

MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN DESIRING pleasant room and board in small private American family on west side convenient to 72d St. L station can be accommodated; references. Address H., Box 196 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—65 PARK AVE., COR. 38TH ST.
Large, handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; willing to assist at any other work; best city reference. K. Q., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family; excellent meat, soups, bread, pastry, desserts; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal reference. Call, for two days, 413 West 56th St. ring third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French and German cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; take entire charge of kitchen; highest references. 63 West 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable, smart woman as cook and laundress; nice private family, where trustworthy person is appreciated; best of references. 438 West 42d St., fancy store.

COOK.—By a competent German cook; no washing or ironing; city references. 255 West 68th St., near West End Av.; one flight, front.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; reliable; can prepare company dinners; by day or month; good references. 885 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress in small private family; city or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent baker; very reliable; best city reference. 15 East 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and milliner; a few additional customers; home, Brewer, 154 East 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French lady as visiting governess; would take charge of children a few hours daily; elementary English also taught if desired. Mlle., 49 Riverside Drive.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—In an apartment; five years' city reference. 109 West 60th St.; Owen's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, &c.; references. 63 West 36th St.

MAID.—By competent maid for lady or young ladies. Can be seen Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's. Ella, Room 123, Hotel Savoy.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 456 4th Av.; care McGowen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 246 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in a private family; best city references. 151 West 90th St.; Moore's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best reference. B., 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; shirts a specialty; private family preferred; first-class city reference. Ward, 40 West 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; five years' reference. 492 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By trustful German as nurse; long experience with young children; would like to take full charge of children over three years; eight years' best recommendation; last employer may be seen. M. G., Box 326, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 212 East 44th St., first floor, back.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a small private family; very best reference; wages, $20. 334 West 49th St.; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 101 East 53d St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as experienced waitress in private family; best city reference. 753 6th Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman; ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; is good laundress; open air; 60c. a dozen; good references. McNey, 417 West 56th St.

WASHING, &c.—By an American woman; washing or cleaning by the day; references. Dietz, 122 East 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; first-class man; has nine years' reference from last employer; is thoroughly reliable in every way. O. A. M., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a North German; competent man; single; Protestant; highest city reference. Steady, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; highly recommended, long experience; references. G., Box 301, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a Swedish man and wife; one to take care of private house, furnished or unfurnished, best references as caretaker from present employer. Honest, Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman returning to city about Nov. 1 wishes to obtain situation for his coachman; is a good groom, excellent with horses, and competent in all his work. J. M. H., Post Office Box 3,043, New York City.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands business; strictly temperate; personal reference; married; one child; city or country. P. McGuire, 1,204 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly; is reliable, sober, and trustworthy. V. C. King, 517 West St., city; telephone, Spring 294.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; has lived with best families, as references will prove; temperate, careful city driver. Walsh, care Flandrau, carriage builders, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced single man; six years' reference. M. F., 715 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 37; one child, 11; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical; long experience in treatment of greenhouses, flowers, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; disengaged Nov. 1; best references; employer can be seen. Gardener, 1,141 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man, lately landed, as groom or footman in private family. 200 West 54th St.; ring Gaffney's bell.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—Young man as second man or single-handed. H. M., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—English; 29; first-class, practical, all-round, sober, reliable, competent; economical manager; satisfaction guaranteed; highest references. Reynolds, 334 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small private family, two experienced German girls; one as cook, the other as laundress; reference required. Apply in person to-day, between 10 and 1, or after 5, or by letter, at 116 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights; take Court Street cars at bridge.

WANTED—A very capable girl to do fine washing and assist with chamberwork; with city reference. Call only from 10 to 12, at 58 West 52d St.

WANTED—A competent waitress; best city references required. Call on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, 14 East 38th St.

WANTED—First-class laundress; city references required. Apply Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, 6 West 71st St.

WANTED—A respectable young girl as plain cook and laundress; best reference required. Call Monday, 129 East 38th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $10,500 among 500 agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Active, energetic man; references required; salary paid weekly. Apply, 3 to 5 P. M., D. Dodd, Mead & Co., 7th floor, 151 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write on 500 prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL.

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

428 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.

FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
CARNEGIE HALL.
154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

331 MADISON AVENUE.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL

For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 29, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 & 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons, commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Matheweson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas MARGARET C. HOLT and CHARLES L. HOLT intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond, the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and, whereas, the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto, now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the said Surrogate at his office in the County Court House in the County of New York on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-1aw5wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-1aw6wM

EXCURSIONS.

TINTS AUTUMNAL.

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP

Tickets going Oct. 21, and returning any time to and including Oct. 24.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A.M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:30 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

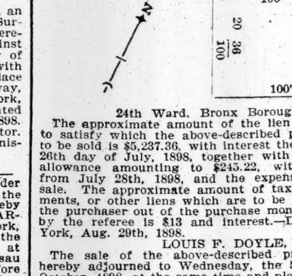
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City and County of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward. Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.

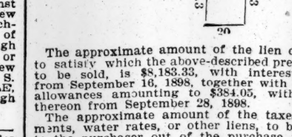
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a plan of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

D

$96,824 FOR MISSIONARIES

This Sum Is Raised in 57 Minutes and 18 Seconds.

THE REV. A. B. SIMPSON'S WORK

People Respond Liberally to His Appeal at the Meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

In exactly 57 minutes and 18 seconds the sum of $96,824 was raised yesterday morning by the Christian and Missionary Alliance for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in foreign lands. Yesterday the annual convention of this association was brought to a close and the annual offering was taken. The response was beyond the most ardent hopes of the officers.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, the President and General Manager of the alliance, is very proud of this achievement, and wishes it to be recorded as an honor to the people of New York.

The meeting was in the Gospel Tabernacle at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It was advertised that the service would begin at 10 A. M., when Mr. Simpson would deliver his annual missionary sermon, but before that hour every seat was taken, the galleries were filled, and scores of others stood in the hallway and on the staircase, seemingly contented if they only caught an occasional word of the minister or heard but faintly the prayers. Last year the annual collection was taken in the American Theatre, a place almost twice as large, and even that could not hold all who wanted to be present.

The music yesterday was supplied by a choir of twenty voices, accompanied by an orchestra. The Rev. Mr. Simpson conducted the service, and on the platform with him were the following officers of the Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Rev. A. C. Peck, Field Superintendent; the Rev. A. E. Funk, General Secretary; the Rev. C. C. Cook, Recording Secretary; the Rev. H. A. Warren, Foreign Secretary; Mrs. A. B. Simpson, Financial Secretary; David Crear, Treasurer; the Rev. H. Wilson, Traveling Secretary; Miss M. Agnew, Home Secretary; the Rev. W. F. Mosier, the Rev. H. A. Warren, the Rev. Ross Taylor, the Rev. R. A. Henck, the Rev. F. W. Farr, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. C. N. Kinney, the Rev. D. W. Le Lancher, the Rev. F. W. Senft, J. L. Pulis, A. W. Dennett, Andrew D. Jackson, and O. S. Schultz.

"This year," said Mr. Simpson, in his sermon, "our field is greater than it was a year ago. New countries have been opened by the hand of God through the voice of war, and now peace has come and God expects His messengers on earth to establish that peace. Our own country has been engaged in war and has given to us new islands to conquer. We have often read in the Scriptures of the 'isles of the sea' belonging to God, and so God sent us to take some islands from terrible oppression and give them to Him. Think of the money that it cost to get those islands. Every time one of those 13-inch guns was fired from one of our battleships it cost sufficient money to keep a missionary for one whole year. The British army has opened for us a greater field in Africa, a field which will be hard to conquer, and which will take some of the best workers.

"Now, my friends, I estimate, and I put that estimate at its lowest, that there are in this world 100,000,000 souls needing our aid. One hundred millions calling for God's word. One hundred millions that will die in ignorance if we do not help. One hundred millions! The number is staggering. It is awful. Who will aid us now, who will help us bring to the light one hundred million darkened souls?"

"I will!" said one woman, jumping to her feet and rushing to the speaker with two ten-dollar bills. Mr. Simpson then called for a hymn, and, with the notes in his hand, beat the measure, while those assembled sang, "He Has Answered Our Prayers."

Mr. Simpson announced that he was ready for the annual offering. Mrs. Simpson, the Financial Secretary, sat in the centre of the platform opposite a table on which were baskets to hold the money. Mr. Simpson gave out a number of contribution cards for distribution, and the Rev. Mr. Mosier assisted him.

Presently the cards were returned one by one, some of them accompanied by new crisp notes, some by checks, and a few by stray pieces of silver. Mrs. Simpson laid the money in piles in the baskets and Mr. Mosier gathered in the cards. Then Mr. Simpson began reading the amounts. The first was for $5. The second for $3.65. Some one had subscribed 1 cent a day for a year. Then another for $5. Then came others for $100, $250, $500, and $1,000. And then Mr. Simpson thought the choir should sing in glorification. "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow" was rendered. Then came a card from a man giving $2,000, then a long list of contributions ranging from $1 to $2,000. When the first one giving $3,000 was read the choir burst forth in one accord with "Bringing in the Sheaves," and when two in succession giving $4,000 apiece were heard the singing was kept up for some minutes.

Then the people began waiting for something really big, and it came after a long list of fives and tens and twenties in a contribution of $10,000. Perhaps if it had not been in a tabernacle the people would have cheered. As it was, they stood and sang, and took out their handkerchiefs and waved them in time to the music.

Then came a card with 25 cents, from a woman who wrote: "Once in affluence, now poor, but accept a widow's mite," and just after that a check for $5,000. Five subscriptions of $1,000, $1,500, $3,000, $2,000, and $1,650 followed in succession; also $5,000 from "friends in Canada," and $4,000 from the Southern States.

After the cards had been collected, baskets were passed around for the coppers, nickels, and dimes. One woman offered a vacant lot, and a man arose and said that he had no money, but would gladly contribute an oil painting worth $200. When it was all over and the figures added, the sum of $96,824 was assured. It had been collected in just fifty-seven minutes and eighteen seconds.

Mr. Simpson said that every cent of the money which had not been paid in yesterday could be collected. The alliance knew the names of all who had signed the cards, and knew them to be genuine. The majority were those of women. He could not divulge the identity of a single contributor, as it was against the rules of the alliance. He knew that many of the large amounts would not have been subscribed had the givers known their names would be put in print.

An afternoon meeting of the Christian and Missionary Alliance was held in Carnegie Hall at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. Flint of Los Angeles, Cal., presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Luther Wishard, Miss Emilie Wheeler, and the Rev. D. W. Le Lancher. The farewell meeting was held in the same hall at 7:30 P. M., when addresses were made by Major J. H. Cole and the Rev. Henry Varley of London.

During the afternon and evening services more subscriptions were received, many being from those who could not attend in the morning. About $15,000 was contributed during the afternoon and evening, which raised the total sum to $112,000. Last year the collection amounted to $60,000, and Mr. Simpson astonished the clergymen of all denominations and bewildered the laity of his church by raising such a large sum for missionary work. They nicknamed him the "champion money-raising clergyman of the country," and this year he gave out that he would uphold the title and raise $100,000. Throughout the services, and especially at the one held during the morning, the collections were made with the utter absence of noise or excitement of any kind.

Every one seemed to take the matter coolly and none of the women present made offerings of jewelry. Both these facts were commented on by Mr. Simpson to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said: "I was glad to see the quiet, business-like manner in which the money was collected, and I am glad there were no offerings of jewels. The people have begun to understand our work and know what to do."

This is the seventh year of the establishment of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Its work is to carry the Gospel into unevangelized countries. It has missionaries in China, Thibet, Japan, Congo, the Soudan, India, South America, and the West Indies. Last year $147,320.55 was collected throughout the country for the missionaries in those countries. Of that sum $145,959.24 was disbursed. In the last seven years it has spent $655,655 in the Orient and South America.

The Election of Dr. Hall's Successor.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbell of this city occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Hubbell announced that the proposed meeting of the congregation to be held to-night for the purpose of choosing a successor to Dr. Hall had been indefinitely postponed. The postponement was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the church on Saturday night.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE CHURCH AND SALVATION.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, at St. John the Evangelist's, Discusses the Future Life.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday Dr. De Costa preached from John xiii., 23: "Are there few that be saved?" In the course of his sermon he said:

"According to the teachings of the Church catholic, every baptized person is a member of the Church, that sacrament having planted the seed of eternal life; while to those out of the fold or in pagan darkness grace is given. Thus in Hebrew times it was recognized that all souls were in the hand of God, and, whatever comes, God will do well. We can leave it to Him to answer the question at the last days, 'Are there few that be saved?'

"Beyond question, the future life will be one of discipline and vicissitude alike for the churched and unchurched. It is a favorite notion of certain denominations born of the sixteenth century agitations, that the pious at death immediately pass to 'heaven.' The teaching of the ages shows that there is an intermediate state for all, and that the churched, notwithstanding they receive formal forgiveness of sins, will be obliged, with the unchurched, to wait God's time and method before entering what is called 'heaven.' 'Justification by faith' will meet with a rude shock finally when its advocates discover that forgiveness does not mean the deliverance of the soul from long habits of sin, and that a man cannot oppose religion all his life and at death wake up into a new life, finding himself seated on the steps of heaven's thrones with a harp in his hand, ready to praise the God whom he has hitherto despised.

"The Church when understood claims no monopoly of salvation. The righteous are 'scarcely saved.' This the most honored doctors confess. Sectarianism may be ignorant of the facts, and honest doubters may fancy that the Church dismisses them as hopeless, yet the Church sets forth with joy the largeness of the redemption wrought by Christ.

"The Church, while recognizing that all souls are in the hands not of theologians, but of the God by whom they were created, nevertheless knows her own children and recognizes those as Christians who accept Christianity, at the same time holding the banner of eternal hope over the benighted pagan and the honest unbeliever. Let not those, however, who set forth the large charity of catholicity be accused of encouraging unbelief or of toning down the threatenings of God. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' Whoever sins must suffer, even though the sin is forgiven

"The apostle declared that the righteous was scarcely saved, and when our Lord was asked, 'Are there few that be saved?' he replied 'Strive to enter in at the straight gate.' Yet if He were to come to New York to-day, while certain to denounce sin and proclaim its dangers to the soul, He would be eager to speak words of sympathy and comfort to men struggling painfully with honest doubt, and swift to throw the mantle of His inexhaustible charity over the millions who have been driven far from the Church, far from the humane and balanced system of catholic thought, by the blasting deadly influence of American sectarianism."

RETURN OF THE REV. W. LLOYD.

He Announces that He Will Be Independent of All Ecclesiastical Authority.

The Central Congregational Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventieth Street, was reopened yesterday morning, and the Rev. William Lloyd, the pastor, who has returned after seven months' absence in Europe, where he went for the benefit of his health, conducted the services and preached the sermon. He thanked God for the restoration of his health, and he added:

"I thank God for helping me in the darkness and through the darkness, so that I saw God face to face as I never saw Him before. I stand here now and for the future in absolute independence of all human authority—ecclesiastical authority. Whatever God gives to me that will I deliver to you. You will soon mark the evolution of my inner nature as I preach. I will follow my convictions, even if it places me out of all churches and no one comes to listen to me."

He announced a change in the manner of giving the benediction. Instead of standing during the benediction he requested that the congregation kneel or sit, as it was annoying to many worshippers and disrespectful to God to have half a dozen people putting on their overcoats during the blessing.

In his sermon the preacher said:

"Christs ministry was an effluence of His character that was filled with the divine spirit. His character was not superhuman nor was his ministry superhuman, but a glorious, perfect human ministry, filled with the divine spirit. The divinity of Jesus Christ is in His divine character. This made Him unique, and He was unlike other men. He moved in the high altitudes of truth, to do the will of God and help mankind."

Mr. Lloyd then took to task the churches, which, he said, do not follow Christ's example of helping and uplifting those who fall into temptation.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Bishop Saradjian Celebrates Mass in St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The newly appointed Armenian Bishop, the Rev. H. Saradjian, who arrived in this country a little more than a week ago after five years' absence in Persia, celebrated mass yesterday afternoon in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, in the presence of a large congregation from the Armenian colony. Bishop Saradjian labored for several years as a priest in the United States, and founded a church in Worcester, Mass.

At the commencement of the mass the Rev. Mr. Khat, the Armenian pastor in this city, read the encyclical of his Holiness, Megruerdich I., Catholicos and Supreme Patriarch of all the Armenians, whose see is at Etchmadzin, in Russia. His Holiness in his encyclical spoke of the reason which prompted him for good in appointing Bishop Saradjian as chief pastor of the Armenian flocks in the United States, at the same time extending his benediction to all sister churches, especially those in this country. He exhorted the young men not to forget their Church and religion, as well as the mother country, at the same time advising them to be true and loyal subjects of the country of their adoption.

After the mass Bishop Saradjian said he hopes to return to Armenia when conditions in that country are better than they are at the present time. He said that fully 50,000 Armenians who fled from the atrocious attacks of the Turks are ready to again return as soon as conditions permit.

During the services there were two baptisms by immersion in the sacristy.

The Armenian colony in this city numbers 2,000, while fully 10,000 are scattered throughout the United States. The Bishop expects to officiate in his former church in Worcester on next Sabbath day.

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The exercises were preceded by a parade from the Harlem Bridge to the site of the church, in which the following societies participated: The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Holy Name Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Brownson Catholic Club, and the John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R. The procession was headed by the Catholic Protectory Band. At the church the services were conducted by Bishop Farley and the sermon was preached by Mgr. Mooney. The new church is in the Italian Renaissance style, the exterior being of gray brick and marble. The building is 100 by 180 feet and is to have a seating capacity of 1,500.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOOT NOTES

by ROGERS, PEET & Co.,

Monday, Oct. 17.

All the first-rate shoemakers are producing the same style of shoe; and yet there was not a single ready-made dealer who had the style; so we chose it.

Nothing radical about it; not a cure for mis-shapen feet; merely a gentleman's shoe—good form in both the sense of shape and meaning of style. A shoe that these first-rate shoemakers sell for $12 and $14; we charge but $5, and not one of you can tell the difference, either when first putting it on or when through with it.

Of course, you won't all like it, so we have ready all the other good styles, from the comparatively narrow to the decidedly broad toe.

The best "foot rule" is to go to the store where you get the most for your money. Your money back if you want it, here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DIFFICULTY OF BEING GOOD

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Preaches on Man's Tendency to Moral Degeneration.

ENGLISH CHURCH'S CONDITION

Another Luther Needed, He Says, to Recover It from "Its Soullessness and Apostasy and General Mummery."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the tendencies of man to go morally "from good to bad and from bad to worse."

"The scientists," said the preacher, "think they discover in the world a tendency in things to become better. Animals of a low degree certainly preceded animals of a higher degree. Even the first chapter of Genesis is Darwinian to that extent. But Darwinism does not work well on moral ground. Scripture is a voluminous illustration of the tendency of men to go not from bad to good, but from good to bad and bad to worse; and is no truer to facts of ancient Hebrew life than it is to what goes on among nations and individual people now.

"Behaving one's self regularly makes a man tired. There is no kind of work a man does where he so soon feels the need of a vacation as the work of being good. I am not urging this in support of any particular doctrine maintained by the Presbyterian Church, but simply as a fair statement of what any man will discover when he disinterestedly scrutinizes his own experience, or when he studies history impartially, whether it be Bible history or profane history.

"Wherever you put a man, no matter how high, he will be likely to work down into a condition that is lower; whatever character you give him, no matter how pure and sinless, it will not be long, in all likelihood, before he will betray symptoms of depreciation. The first thing we know of man's doing after having had Paradise given to him was to lose it, and after so many thousand years there is not even yet any very distinct prospect of its recovery.

"The tendency toward deterioration that began to work even during the apostolic age in the Church has been working also just as distinctly, even if not as rapidly, perhaps, since the days of Luther. I am speaking of what observant Christian people know to be true when I say that the Established Church, or English Church, today stands just as much in need of a Luther to recover it from its soullessness and apostasy and general mummery as even the Church needed in the fifteenth century. I have no quarrel with the Established Church. There is enough at home to quarrel with without taking up the cudgel against the Anglican Papacy. I only cite the case to illustrate.

"While English Episcopacy and the Romanizing tendencies of it do not concern us directly, yet they indirectly concern us in this way, that they illustrate on a large scale and with startling conspicuity what the forces are that are at work in the world. When you see a considerable element of a big Protestant communion practically on the edge of sloughing off into the Church of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, you may not take very much to heart the situation of that particular communion, but we ought all of us to take very strongly to heart the fact that what is going on in that communion is simply a special and an extreme illustration of what is going on everywhere."

"JOHN STORMS OF THE CHURCH."

Remarks by the Rev. Dr. M. C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Church.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, preached last evening on "The John Storms of the Church." Dr. Peters said in part:

"Since the regularly ordained ministers cannot preach in the palaces of dramatic art, I rejoice that such a powerful sermon is now being preached from the stage as 'The Christian.' John Storm is a representative of that social effort which aims to bring the Church to the people by the help of whatever is good. He may be a fanatic, but the world has never made any progress without fanatics. He is a more lovable character and a better Christian than Cardinal Sinclair, whose religion is nothing more than a moral prejudice, and whose Church is a fashionable club.

"Mr. Froude, the English historian, has borne testimony that the English Church has forsaken practice for opinion and parted company with practical forces, and he declares that the only hope of the Church is that the laity take the matter into their hands.

"In London the Church, instead of adjusting itself to the times, stays and sleeps. In New York it moves uptown and puts on style. Churches are located where the rich live, and in the most populous sections of our city saloons are to thousands the only shelter on a Winter's night. The progress of the world is rapidly toward democracy. The eyes of the world are on the masses. The purpose of Christianity must therefore be to uplift the masses. Failing to do that, there is no reason for its existence.

"If the Church is to follow the survival of the fittest there must be fewer Cardinal Sinclairs and more John Storms who are willing to adjust the agencies of the Church to human nature and show themselves equal to the great emergencies of the race by meeting the peculiar demands of our time."

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
"THE MORE THE MERRIER."
Rugs—not a home in a hundred has enough, it is safe to say. Big rugs and litfle are here—beauty is half their value, and durability the rest.
SMYRNA RUGS,
6 x 9 ft. $10.00
7.6 x 9 ft. 15.75
9 x 12 ft. 22.00
It may be done happily with a modest outlay from to-day's offering,—specimens of the values that abound here.
With good rugs and good taste the home may easily become what it should be—a delightful winter retreat.
"Long Credit" is ready to help with even the smallest purchases.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BROADWAY & 11th ST.
BLACK SILKS.
27-inch Black Lining Taffetas,
65 cents per yard;
Until to-day 85 cents.
23-inch Black Dress Taffetas,
90 cents per yard;
Regularly $1.15.
27-inch Black Satin Duchesse,
$1.00 per yard;
Originally marked $1.25.
22-inch Black Gros Grain, with Satin Barré, in five designs,
$1.00 per yard;
Formerly $1.50.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

POOL KEPT THE PAPERS.

The Magistrate Would Not Return the Hitchens Requisition to the Kentucky Sheriff.

Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Police Court, and Sheriff Bosworth of Fayette County, Ky., clashed yesterday when the latter presented requisition papers bearing the signature of the Governor of the Blue Grass State, requesting Gov. Black to deliver into the Sheriff's custody Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, who was arrested in this city Friday at the instance of the police of Lexington, Ky., where she is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

When the prisoner was arraigned Sheriff Bosworth explained that Mrs. Hitchens was a woman who attended the races, "following the circuit," as it is called, and usually winning large sums of money through "tips" given her by racing men. To Frank Herdic, a well-known Blue Grass bookmaker, Mrs. Hitchens intrusted her betting. A short time ago, in Glens Falls, Ky., Herdic alleged, while he was asleep in a room, Mrs. Hitchens took from his pocket a one-thousand-dollar bill, one five-hundred-dollar bill, and two twenty-dollar notes. The day following, it was stated, Mrs. Hitchens started for New York, and ten hours after her departure Herdic discovered his loss. After making his statement, the Sheriff handed to Magistrate Pool the requisition papers, at the same time asking that the examination be adjourned until Tuesday, in order to give him time to visit Albany.

"I see the big gold seal of Kentucky upon these papers," said the Magistrate, "but I find no indictment; neither do I find the signature of Gov. Black."

Sheriff Bosworth explained that the reason he asked the adjournment was that he might visit Albany and procure the Governor's signature.

"That is not the way we do things here," retorted the Magistrate. "Every one here is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing, and as long as I am presiding in this or any other court, they will get it. Before you take these papers to Gov. Black we will have an examination in this case, and send a transcript of the evidence along with the papers, so that the Governor will have a complete knowledge of the matter. Upon the flimsy evidence you present here, were I the Chief Executive of the State, I should not sign the requisition papers, and I doubt if he does."

Magistrate Pool then calmly folded the papers handed to him by the Kentucky Sheriff, placed them on his desk, and sat upon them. Then he announced that the examination would be held Tuesday morning, and fixed bail in the sum of $1,000.

Ex-District Attorney Hal Bell, Mrs. Hitchens's counsel, introduced Mr. G. E. Adams, the business partner of Mr. Hitchens, whom the Magistrate accepted as surety for Mrs. Hitchens's appearance, and she was released.

Sheriff Bosworth then asked Magistrate Pool for the papers.

"The Governor of Kentucky intrusted me with those papers," said the Kentucky officer, with rising temper, "to present to the Governor of this State for his signature, and they are not presumed to go out of my possession except for the purposes of examination and during the time they are in the hands of Gov. Black, and I want them."

Magistrate Pool announced rather angrily that when the examination had been held, and the evidence taken attached, the papers would be given to him and not before—"and," he added, "I do not care to discuss the matter further."

Sheriff Bosworth, who by that time was very much excited, turned to Detective Sergeant McConville, who made the arrest and in whose hands Capt. McClusky had placed the matter, and asked him to get the papers.

The detective waited until the Magistrate had disposed of all the cases before him and was about to adjourn court. Then the Central Office man stepped up and explained that it was customary to leave the requisition papers in the custody of the officer who brought them.

"Not another word, officer," shouted the Magistrate, "from either of you. If I hear anything more about this matter, I will commit some one for contempt."

So saying, Magistrate Pool gathered up the papers on which he had been seated, and carried them to his private room.

Sheriff Bosworth left for Police Headquarters in the hope that Capt. McClusky could suggest some means to obtain the return of the papers.

Henry Cochrane Killed by a Fall.

Henry Cochrane, a retired merchant, sixty-three years old, who lived with his wife at 92 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, was killed yesterday by leaping from a second-story window. He became ill with malaria a few days ago and had been delirious.

To-day,
Sale of
Dress Goods.
50-inch Camels Hair Zibeline,
(9 colorings),
65 cts.,
value $1.50.
Also Bargains in
Novelty Dress Goods,
75c. & $1.00
per yard,
value $1.25 & $1.50.
Embroidered Robes,
$9.75 up.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS
We have an assortment of over 200 pianos in our warerooms for you to select from.
100 new WATERS uprights and baby grands at prices from $225 to $700 for cash, or on installments of only $7 to $10 per month, if desired.
60 modern WATERS uprights (that have been rented a short time) from $150 to $200, payments only $6 per month.
50 good second-hand upright, grand, and square pianos (taken in exchange for WATERS pianos) will be sold at BARGAIN PRICES, $50 and upward for cash, or on payments of only $5 per month.
Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.
Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements, whether you want an elegant new piano or one of the less expensive kinds. Send postal for catalogue.
HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.
N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, or repaired.

A BOY BEHEADED BY A CAR.

The Conductor and the Motorman Are Unable to Explain How the Car Was Started.

Walter Martinez, eight years old, of 6 State Street, Brooklyn, was beheaded by a Greenpoint trolley car yesterday at the corner of State and Furman Streets. The accident was a peculiar one, the boy being struck by a car which apparently started of its own volition and ran backward.

At that corner the Greenpoint cars are switched to start on the return journey to Greenpoint. According to the story told by the motorman, David Felger of 217 Franklin Avenue, he was at the front of the car, which had been stopped as usual, when the accident occurred. With him was the conductor, Thomas Gordon of 298 Manhattan Avenue, and they were removing the fender. Suddenly the car started and ran back on the track. They have no idea how the power was turned on.

Little Martinez, with a comrade named William Price of the same address, was crossing the track in the rear of the car when it started. Both boys were knocked down. Martinez was beheaded and his body was mangled. The escape of the Price boy was almost miraculous. The sole was cut cleanly off one of his shoes, but he escaped unhurt.

Joseph J. Kelleher of 359 Furman Street, who was standing on the corner at the time, says Gordon and Felger were both in the rear, and that the car must have been started through some negligence of the motorman in leaving the current on.

A NEW MODEL OF THE DEFENDER

The New York Yacht Club Receives a Handsome Souvenir.

A handsomely finished model of the noted yacht Defender is the latest addition to the ornate model room of the New York Yacht Club. It is the gift of William K. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin, who formed the original syndicate that owned the yacht when she defeated the Valkyrie III., Lord Dunraven's latest aspirant for the "blue ribbon of the seas." It is mounted on a mahogany pedestal near the entrance of the apartment, and is surrounded daily by a group of interested enthusiasts, who apparently never grow tired of admiring the graceful outlines and tapering spars of the fastest yacht in the world.

The work of art is from the workshop of Gustave Grann, who is recognized as the best in his line in the world, and who has made miniature reproductions of all the famous yachts and steamships. His work is known in every land where naval architecture has attained a high degree of excellence, but he says the model of the Defender is his masterpiece. Every yachtsman who has viewed the work up to the present time agrees with Mr. Grann to the extent that the reproduction of the Defender is perfect.

The cost of the work is in the vicinity of $500. It is inclosed in a plate-glass case 72 inches long, 62 inches high, and 22 wide. It shows the rows of cleats, handrails, bitts, and winches, all reduced to scale, while every block and rope is practical and calipered to the exact proportion. The formal presentation of the model will be made at the next regular meeting of the club.

Diamonds Seized on the Umbria.

Customs Inspectors yesterday found a quantity of diamonds in the baggage of a passenger on the steamship Umbria. As they had not been included in the passenger's declaration, they were seized by Special Inspector Donohue. The passenger is said to be a St. Louis customs broker. His name was not disclosed by the officials, but he will be called upon to-day to explain to the Collector.

Rescued from a Capsized Yacht.

George Pearsall and George Bolls of Gravesend, went for a sail yesterday in the 22-foot yacht Rosalie. While beating up through the Narrows at 5:30 P. M. the craft was capsized. They clung to the hull until the Quarantine boat Charles F. Allen rescued them.

Both Stores.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
50 inch Black All Wool Cheviot,
55 cents per yard.
50 inch Black All Wool Armure,
55 cents per yard.
46 inch Black All Wool Granite,
55 cents per yard.
These are all the regular 75c. quality.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

CARPETS.
Body Brussels.
The Best Wearing, Most Economical and Satisfactory medium-priced carpet.
A SPECIAL LINE (This Week)
(NEW PATTERNS)
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
"NEW HARTFORD" RUGS
The finest domestic rug made, equal in effect and wear to an oriental,
At about 1-3 the Prices.
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths.
FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK, at POPULAR PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Sale of
All Linen Towels.
Fine Huckaback,
Hemstitched, Damask border, three patterns, white only,
—size 23x42 inches.—
Figured Huckaback,
Damask border, Hemstitched, three patterns, white only,
—size 19½x40 inches.—
Fine Huckaback,
Fringed, White, Red or Blue border,
—size 23x45 inches.—
Heavy Huckaback,
Hemmed, white only,
—size 22x42 inches.—
Heavy Huckaback Bath Towel
Hemstitched, white only,
—size 23x41 inches.—
all at
25 cts.
each,
exceptional value.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bismarck Memorial Services,
Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
With the assistance of Madame Johanna Gadski, soprano; Prof. M. D. Learned, of Philadelphia (address in English); Hon. Carl Schurz (address in German), and the Liederkranz and Arion Societies and United Singers of New York.
PRICE OF SEATS:

Orchestra Chairs	$2.50
Orchestra Seats	2.00
Dress Circle	1.50
Balcony	1.00
Family Circle	.50
General Admission	1.00
Boxes, 6 Seats	25.00
Boxes, 4 Seats	15.00

After the services at 10 o'clock P. M. torchlight procession.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
LAST TWO WEEKS.
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.
***Monday, Oct. 31, Mr. Sothern will present his new play of Continental times entitled
THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW,
by Abby S. Richardson and Clara L. Furniss.
Mr. Sothern's season ends Nov. 19.
Nov. 22—The Lyceum Stock Company.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
OCT. 24—IL TROVATORE, (IN ENGLISH.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOV. 12.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. FOURTH WEEK.
The Fortune Teller.
By Herbert & Smith.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Herald Square Theatre 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company. Presenting a New Farce.
ON AND OFF.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
50th Time Souvs. To-night. The Turtle

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. TO-NIGHT.
N. Y. Casino Co. in "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat.
LAST WEEK But One.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MURRAY HILL Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c.
THIS WEEK—Augustin Daly's "PIQUE."

Fire at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—A three-story brick building on North Avenue was destroyed by fire early this morning. The ground floor was occupied by the Barge Cycle Company and A. T. Thomson, a real estate broker. The two upper floors of the building were occupied by families. The latter were asleep when the blaze started, but were awakened and all got out safely with the exception of Mrs. Frederick Kline, who was overcome by the smoke, but who was carried out by firemen before she was seriously affected. The loss is estimated at about $70,000.

Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Rosenthal. Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.)
Lady Hallé. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.)
Alvarez. (Only app. in N. Y.)
Carreno.
CARNEGIE HALL.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Five Matinees.
Wednesday afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March —.
Five Concerts.
Thursday evenings at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five matinees or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open at Carnegie Hall. Tickets ready for delivery on and after Monday, Oct. 10.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
EIGHT CONCERTS.
Mr. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., closing Saturday, October 22. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants, on and after Tuesday, October 25th. For PROSPECTUS apply at Box Office, Music Stores, Tyson's, and to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Diet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS" in Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

Keith's Continuous Performance
Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Rice's Great Casino Summer Nights Success: O'BRIEN & HAVEL, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, Clorindy; or, Origin of the Cake Walk, Biograph, Chas. J. Kilpatrick, Everything Good.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT, New Burlesque, Entitled SIR ANDY DE BOOTJACK, introduced in the 24 Edition of "IN GOTHAM."
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.
HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 15....	1,705,313
Same week last year.....	2,435,438
Stocks to date this year.....	82,592,054
Corresponding date last year...	62,038,412

Bonds for the week.....	$10,963,000
Same week last year.....	10,776,100
Bonds to date this year.....	642,733,070
Corresponding date last year..	431,786,848

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

AS TO ASSESSMENTS.

The Question of Whether or Not It Is Profitable to Pay Them—Some Recent Figures.

The recent calling of a ten-dollar assessment on a stock that is selling in the market at about $2 a share has given rise to much discussion in Wall Street as to whether or not the payment of such assessments is profitable to the shareholders.

If precedents only were to be considered, the answer would be in the negative, for in nearly every past reorganization the stocks of these companies have sold some time during that reorganization period below the amount paid in as assessments. There have been one or two exceptions to this, notably in the case of Union Pacific, but the latter property was fortunate enough to be reorganized at a time when the stock market was stronger than at any period for years previous, and business conditions were equally improved.

The Northern Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Reading properties were being reorganized during 1896, a period of great depression—even panics. The prices of the shares of these companies because of their then financial weakness felt the stress of these monetary disturbances more than the properties showing greater prosperity, although both good and bad suffered more or less.

It is of interest to recall just how the prices of these shares acted after the calling of the various assessments for reorganization purposes. Northern Pacific common sold down in June, 1896, to $2.75, with the first assessment of $3.75 paid—a loss of $1 per share. After the payment of the second assessment—making the total paid in $7—it sold at $5.50, a loss of $1.50 per share. In the panic of August the price was $3.50, with assessments amounting to $11.25 paid, showing a loss of $7.75, and with the full assessment of $15 paid there were sales at $9.87½, a loss of $5.12½. At the time of the calling of the first assessment on Northern Pacific common the price of that stock was 25 cents, equal to $15.25, with all assessments paid. At the low price of $9.87½ it showed a loss of $5.37½.

Northern Pacific preferred was assessed $10 in the reorganization, payable in four installments of $2.50 each. With the first of these paid, the stock sold at $15.75 in May, 1896, and declined to $13.75 in the following month, representing at this price a loss of 50 cents from the quotation at which the shares were selling when the first installment was called—namely, $11.75. With the second installment paid sales were made in June, 1896, at $17.25, from which point there was a drop to $12.25, representing a loss of all but 50 cents of the $5 paid in. There was a further drop to $10 in August, 1896, with the third installment paid, representing not only the loss of the full $7.50 paid in, but of $1.75 in addition. The lowest price at which transactions were made with the full assessment of $10 paid was $17.50, representing a loss of $4.25 of the amount paid by stockholders.

Norfolk and Western common stock sold at $2 in May, 1896, with $3.12½ paid in, a loss of $1.12½. In July it showed a greater loss, selling at $22. With $7.25 paid, a loss of $4.75. Later in this month, with $8.37½ paid in, the stock sold at $6, a shrinkage of $2.37½. With the full assessment of $12.50 paid, sales were made at $8 in August, a loss of $4.50.

The price of Norfolk and Western preferred stock at the calling of the first installment of the assessment of $12.50 was $4.12½, and with the first installment of $3.12½ paid it sold at $8.62½, a fractional gain. With the second installment paid it showed a loss of $1.62½, however, selling at $8.75. A greater shrinkage was shown after the payment of the third installment, sales being made at $11, a loss of $2.50. The lowest price at which sales were made with the full $12.50 paid was $13, only 50 cents above the assessment, and representing a loss of $3.62½, compared with its price of $4.12½, where it was selling when the first installment was called.

The Atchison Road was reorganized in 1895, and the shareholders were assessed $10, payable in four installments. The lowest price before the first payment was $5.62½, and the lowest with the $2.50 paid, $9.37½, representing a gain of $1.25. With the second installment paid sales were made at $14.87½, a further gain of $4.25. With the third installment paid it sold at $18.75, a gain of $5.62½. But after the payment of the full assessment not only was all this gain wiped out, but a loss shown as well, sales being made as low as $8.25 in August, 1896—a loss of $7.37½ of the $10 paid in.

The Reading reorganization was accomplished in 1896, and the stock was assessed $20. Previous to the calling of the first installment the shares sold down to $2.37½, and later sales were made with the first installment of $5 paid, at $7.75, slightly above these figures. But with $10 paid, sales were made in August, 1896, at $5.87½, representing a loss of $6.50. After the payment of the third installment of $5, the lowest was $18, showing a recovery of the loss on the second assessment and a slight gain as well. With the full assessment of $20 paid, sales were made at $19.87½ in March, 1897, 12½ cents below the amount paid in and a loss of $2.50 from the low price before the payment of the first installment.

Union Pacific sold at 7¾ in August, 1897, before the payment of the first assessment. The lowest it touched after this payment of $5 was $16.75, a gain of $4. It did not make quite as favorable a showing after the payment of the second installment, selling at $18.75, a gain of only $1. Sales were made in March of this year at $23, with the full $15 paid, a gain of just 25 cents, as compared with the low price before the first payment.

The Baltimore and Ohio has fared well since the calling of the assessments on it, the present price of $45, with $20 paid, being many points above its price when the first assessment was called.

While a study of the foregoing figures may not be favorable to holders of shares of properties in course of reorganization, consideration should always be given to the possible influence of market conditions as shown in the case of the two properties last named.

Money Here and Abroad.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount on Thursday last was the fourth change in the rate that has taken place this year. In April last an advance was made to 4 per cent. from 3 per cent., which had been the prevailing rate since the previous October. On May 26 there was a reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent., and a further decline to 3 per cent. on June 2. The latter has been discount rate since then.

In this connection it may be interesting to review how the money market has acted here since the beginning of the year. With the disbursement consequent to Jan. 1 call rates were up to 6 per cent., but in the following week fell to 2½ and gradually became easier until early in February they were down to 1 per cent. After the Maine disaster there was some stringency and rates advanced to 4 per cent., but this condition was only temporary, and there was an easing off until, early in March, call coals were made as low as one-half of 1 per cent.

With the prospects of war with Spain the money market became more stringent and loans rose to 5 per cent. They were generally firm throughout April, but in May they fell off again to 1 per cent.

With the recent depletion in the bank reserves and the drain of currency to the West to help the crop movement money rates reached the highest point of the year, call loans being made at 6 per cent. But with the large imports of gold and the improved condition of the banks rates have eased off to their present low level.

The London money market has been firm and well controlled by the Bank of England. In the early part of the year bank bills were discounted at 2½@2¾ for short and 3 per cent. for three months, while trade bills were 3@3¼ per cent. for the same periods. There was an easing off later on to 1⅞@2 per cent., but in April rates stiffened to 3 15-16@4 per cent. for bank bills and 4¼ for trade bills. Rates did not go beyond these figures, and of late the rate has been about 3 per cent.

The action of the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday shows that they are anxious to hold their control of the monetary situation abroad and to check the heavy demand upon the bank for gold both for Continental and American accounts. That they have not been entirely successful in this is proved by the engagements of gold made for import here on Friday last.

Market Values of Our Banks.

The sale of Chemical Bank stock at $4,000 per share last week has led investment interests to do some calculating as to just how much money is represented by the share capitals of the principal New York banks on the basis of their actual market value, or the current bid price. Very few people really know what immense value is represented by these bank shares, and for that reason the following table will prove of interest at the present time:

Bank.	Last Sale.	Share Valuation.
America	350	$5,250,000
American Exchange	173	8,650,000
Broadway	242	2,420,000
Butchers & Drovers'	68	204,000
Central National	165	1,650,000
Chase	275	2,750,000
Chatham	290	941,500
Chemical	4,600	12,000,000
City	1,100	11,000,000
Citizens'	132	792,000
Columbia	150	450,000
Commerce	206	10,300,000
Continental	125	1,250,000
Corn Exchange	290	2,900,000
East River	140	350,000
Eleventh Ward	225	225,000
Fifth Avenue	2,750	2,750,000
First National	2,750	13,750,000
First National, Stat. Isl.	120	1,200,000
Fourteenth Street	160	1,600,000
Fourth National	195	6,240,000
Gallatin National	310	3,100,000
Garfield National	1,000	2,000,000
German-American	112	840,000
Germania	350	700,000
Greenwich	165	330,000
Hanover	395	3,950,000
Hudson River	140	280,000
Importers & Traders'	480	7,200,000
Irving	147	735,000
Leather Manufacturers'	175	1,050,000
Lincoln National	750	2,250,000
Manhattan	225	4,612,500
Market & Fulton	233	2,097,000
Mechanics'	175	3,500,000
Mechanics & Traders'	120	480,000
Mercantile	168	1,680,000
Merchants'	151	6,040,000
Merchants' Exchange	117	702,000
Metropolis	475	1,425,000
Mount Morris	100	250,000
Nassau	150	750,000
National Union	225	2,705,000
New Amsterdam	250	625,000
New York	234	4,680,000
New York County	1,200	2,400,000
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80	240,000
Ninth National	90	605,000
Nineteenth Ward	110	110,000
Nat. Bank North Am.	135	945,000
Oriental	140	420,000
Pacific	180	495,000
Park	343	6,860,000
People's	200	400,000
Phenix	90	900,000
Republic	151	2,265,000
Seaboard	170	850,000
Second National	450	1,350,000
Seventh National	125	375,000
Shoe & Leather	99	990,000
State of New York	105	1,250,000
West Side	275	550,000
Western National	151	3,171,000

It will be seen that, although the market price of the Chemical Bank shares is much higher than any other bank quoted, the institution's whole market valuation is exceeded by one of the others, while a number are not much below it.

Mr. Lawson of Boston.

Boston's Stock Exchange had a sensation last week. That isn't an everyday occurrence, and some of the effects of it reached into Wall Street.

Boston is headquarters for speculation in copper mining stocks; practically has a corner on them. It was in a copper stock that last week's' entertainment developed. One of the lesser ones, not at all in the gilt-edged list, was the stock which figured. One day it sold at 25. The next day it was 50. And the remarkable fact in this kiting upward was that advance proclamations had been freely made that just what did happen was going to happen. At the end of the week the quotation had receded almost back to the point where it was before the sensational boom in it began; but according to the same oracles who were formerly distributing points on it—the points that came true—there is to be further high jinks, and much higher figures than 50 are talked. However this may be, the Boston manipulator who was able to take hold of Butte and Boston at the bottom and of a sudden give it the twist which doubled its market value over night, is a man of interesting personality. Thomas W. Lawson is his name.

Incidentally Mr. Lawson is a member of a New York Stock Exchange firm. He used to be a newspaper man. For half a dozen years he has been conspicuous as the representative of J. Edward Addicks in security market transactions. Bay State Gas in its ups and downs—precious few ups has it had lately—is one of the Lawson puppets.

Over in Boston the notion prevails that Mr. Lawson has the backing of Standard Oil capitalists. It is rather hard to make him admit it, but nobody has ever been able to get a denial from him. In picking up a little copper stock and adding forthwith 100 per cent. to its value, Mr. Lawson's friends say he is preparing the way for the creation of a gigantic copper trust and that Mr. John D. Rockefeller is personally sponsor for such a scheme, which will have a capitalization beyond any other corporation in America.

If dreams of this sort come true there will be of course a transfer of copper speculation from its present Boston headquarters to Wall Street.

Klondike Still with Us.

Much comment has been occasioned in Wall Street by the hesitant manner in which the investment and speculating public has acted toward opportunities offered in Klondike shares. Even when such properties have been offered through Stock Exchange houses of high standing prospectuses have fallen flat.

It is likely soon to be disclosed, however, that the backwardness hitherto shown does not dispose of Wall Street plans for promoting such gold mining enterprises on a large scale—the schemes of promotion contemplating new offers of shares for public subscription. It is a mild estimate to figure that dozens of attractive Klondike proposals are all ready for advertisement, awaiting only some symptom to be found in Wall Street of a quickened interest in such extra speculative projects.

Two of the sons of Jay Gould have put large amounts of capital into Klondike prospects. James R. Keene has half a dozen experienced mining engineers in the Yukon district, has had them there for months past. Magnates of the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company are similarly at work and on extensive scales.

Meanwhile young Mr. Joseph Leiter is representing a syndicate investing, it is said, $10,000,000 in Colorado.

Wide Awake Europe.

Foreign capital is alertly scrutinizing opportunities for investment here. Hardly an important banking house or law firm in Wall Street having international connections is without relations to plans upon the part of European investors to get into "something good" on this side of the sea. Mr. Choate's firm, the Messrs. Coudert, John R. Dos Passos, Leopold Wallach, and others of similar status are credited with a clientage on this account breaking all past records.

In a large majority of cases the foreign investigators are English capitalists who recently have come to take much more optimistic views of opportunities for the profitable use of capital in this country. To some extent this is doubtless due to the fact that England and the United States have come into close sentimental relationships, but the more effective reason is in the fact that international trade balances have been mounting so rapidly and tremendously in our favor.

"After November."

Professional Wall Street, even when most fiercely bearish, is always able to name some time in the future when things are going to be better. Just at present everybody in the Stock Exchange district is full of assurance that while trading may be slow and public interest insignificant, all is going to brighten up and make profit getting easy "after November."

By "after November" the Wall Street phrase does not mean December, but after the first of November—after the election uncertainties are over. Incidentally the public seems to be acting on the theory that it is well to wait anyhow for the making of a test of this hopeful date fixing. General commission brokerage business has recently been almost at a standstill.

Diplomacy's Past Master.

Col. Daniel Lamont is adding in Wall Street to the prestige he won for himself as a diplomat in National politics. In the phenomenal progress which the reorganized Northern Pacific system has been making, Col. Lamont's work and influence have counted vastly—and that more especially in the re-establishment of the property and its credit in popular esteem.

In politics Col. Lamont seemed always to know how to say the right thing at the right time. In the financial world he seems equally able at the right time to do the right thing.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 15. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 15, 1,705,313.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 15, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	108	113	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	159¾	145
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	29½	30½	— ½	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	30⅝	30¼	29½	30½	...	1,315
87⅝ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	79½	80	+ ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	80	80	79½	79½	...	553
43½ July 9.	25¼ September 14.	29	29¼	+ 1	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	27½	29¼	27¼	29	...	2,125
92½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	87⅛	88¼	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98	1¾	86⅞	88¼	86⅞	87¼	...	5,560
39¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	36	36⅜	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	.....	..	35½	36⅞	34½	36⅜	21⅜	11,136
90⅜ August 22.	66 March 14.	85	86½	— ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '98.	3	86	86	85⅝	85⅝	74	581
140 July 20.	117½ January 3.	130	134	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	132¼	133	130	131	116½	229
15⅝ July 9.	6½ January 20.	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,807,500	.....	..	11⅜	11¾	11	11⅜	10¾	3,153
41¼ August 25.	16 March 26.	34	35	+ 1¼	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,800	.....	..	33	34¾	33	34¾	28⅝	420
111¾ August 26.	107⅛ March 26.	111¾	111⅝	— 2⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	113¼	113⅞	108¾	111¼	138¾	447,548
146⅝ August 26.	103 March 12.	107	109	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	105¼	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞	113½	1,302
116 January 3.	90 October 3.	96	98	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	98	98	97¼	97¾	91	95
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	114¾	115	— 9⅝	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	124½	127¾	114⅞	114⅞	80½	229,204
153¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	118	125	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	125	125	125	125	106½	18
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	11	12	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	12	100
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 5.	35	36	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	35	35	35	35	32	151
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	12¼	12¾	12½	12⅝	13¾	2,180
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	33¼	33½	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	32½	33⅞	32⅜	33¾	29	28,184
37⅜ August 22.	22⅝ March 12.	45	45½	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44½	45½	44½	45½	...	3,010
45½ September 19.	39½ September 14.	31½	33	..	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	--	31	32	31	32	...	200
35½ September 16.	31 October 10.	68	69	..	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	--	68	70	68	68¾	...	1,802
72¼ September 16.	68 October 12.	68½	69	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	9,670,700	.....	--	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	600
7¾ February 3.	*5 August 30.	5¾	6¼	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	--	3¼	3¼	3	3	6½	2,275
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3	3⅛	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	64⅝	66	63⅝	64½	32⅝	49 467
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	64¼	64⅝	— ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	123	123	122¾	122¾	123	672
128⅜ August 12.	106 March 26.	122	123	— ½										
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 12.	52½	54	..	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53	52¾	53	54	916
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	82½	82¾	— 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	83¾	83¾	82⅝	82¾	81⅜	1,610
26⅜ September 23.	11 April 23.	25	25½	+ ½	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	24	26	24	25	16⅜	2,605
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21½	22	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	3,995
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	152	158	+ 1	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	157¼	157¼	157	157	165	257
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	114	114½	— ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	114	115¼	113¼	114	93	47,808
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	53½	55	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	54	54½	54	54½	...	310
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	13⅞	14	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600	.....	--	14¼	14½	13¾	14	15⅝	16,972
42⅝ August 22.	28 March 15.	39¼	41	— ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,166,600	.....	--	40	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	41½	325
30⅝ August 26.	20 April 21.	26¼	28½	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,100	.....	--	26	26	26	26	29	10
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	7½	8	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8½	8½	8	8	9¾	400
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	27½	39	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	.....	..	29¾	29¾	28	28	32½	652
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	100⅞	107	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,027,200	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	106⅞	108¼	106¼	107	93	73,521
140¼ October 14.	140 April 25.	159½	160¼	+ 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	155	160¼	155	160	130½	2,543
136⅞ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	130	130⅝	..	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	130	131¼	129	130	122½	2,587
*177 September 14.	163 January 3.	175½	....	— ¼	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,500	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	175	163	128
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	101	101½	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	101	102	100¼	101	85⅞	19,428
9⅜ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¼	8¾	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	...	435
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	33⅜	34	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	...	2,395
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	38½	39¼	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	40	40⅜	39¼	39¼	34¼	4,465
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	86	90	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	88	88	85	100
19¼ January 12.	11¾ March 26.	15¾	16	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	16⅜	16¾	15⅞	16	...	1,700
53¾ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44	44½	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	45¾	45¾	44	44⅝	...	3,890
26⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21½	— ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	--	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22	100
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	....	....	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	--	6	6	6	6	...	42
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	10	17	— ½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,614,800	.....	--	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...	218
85 February 10.	3½ October 7.	4¾	4¾	+ 1¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	4	4¾	4	4¾	6⅞	740
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	170½	172¼	+ 2¾	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	169	174	169	171½	210½	1,540
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	47	48	— ¼	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	46	47¼	45	47	30	1,055
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	87½	91	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	...	1
114½ February 3.	102⅛ October 12.	104	104⅞	— ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	105⅛	105⅛	102½	104½	114½	4,301
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	....	145	— 2¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1¾	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	156½	225
15½ September 7.	10 April 28.	12¾	13¾	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	13⅛	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13	160
5⅝ September 6.	40 April 21.	53⅞	54⅜	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	54	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	46¾	1,689
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	14	16	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,285,100	.....	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	...	100
135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	121	....	+ 1	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	121	121	121	121	...	315
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	13	13½	— ⅝	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	16⅛	1,824
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	33¾	34¼	— 1¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	33⅝	34⅛	33¼	34⅛	37½	1,691
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17⅛	17¼	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	20¼	1,169
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	32½	33½	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	33½	33½	33	33	...	266
53 January 28.	*27 March 26.	....	....	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette** preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	39	39	39	39	45	2,051
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	78¾	79½	— 1¼	**General Electric**	18,276,000	.....	..	80¼	80¼	79	79	...	10,620
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	138½	139½	+ 4½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	‡Aug. 1, '98.	1½	135½	140¾	134½	139¼	...	
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	89½	98	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	89½	89½	89	89	99½	12
352 October 14.	*320 January 5.	353	....	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, '98.	2	352	352	352	352	...	41
40¼ October 15.	15¾ April 22.	42	45	+ 7⅛	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	33	40¼	33	40¼	....	1,500
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	108⅝	109	— 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	110½	110½	108½	109	102	5,188
*99 October 11.	*94 February 2.	96	100	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, '98.	2	99	99	99	99	...	4
71 October 10.	67 September 30.	....	....	+ 1½	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts	18,650,600	.....	--	71	71	71	71	...	106
90⅝ October 11.	90⅜ October 11.	90½	95	..	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd	.....	.....	--	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...	100
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8¾	9	..	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	--	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	230
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33¼	34	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	32	33½	32	33½	33	700
63 August 22.	48 September 14.	54	55	— 1	International Paper Company	13,040,400	.....	..	54¾	54¾	53¾	54	...	4,193
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	— 1½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87½	86	86	...	1,750
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	17	17⅜	+ ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	16½	18	16½	17⅜	24⅜	3,500
6¾ January 2.	5⅞ October 11.	5	6	— ⅛	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...	100
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	47	48	— 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	48½	48½	46	47	42½	2,240
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	90	93	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90	90	90	90	...	15
23½-August 22.	12 October 11.	13½	14½	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	14	14¾	12	14½	17¾	2,410
83 August 19.	58½ October 11.	62½	64⅞	+ 3¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	68	68	58½	62¾	75	7,940
108 August 4.	170⅜ January 4.	192½	194	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	1902	3½	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	170½	76
59½ August 10.	40 January 20.	47	55	..	Long Island	2,000,000	July, '93.	2	53¾	55¼	53⅜	54¾	55¾	
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	54⅝	54¾	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	93⅞	95¾	92¼	94½	100¼	46,1...
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	94⅜	94½	+ ⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	163¾	165	161¾	162⅞	93¾	16,099
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	162⅛	162½	— 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	106	106	106	106	102⅞	39
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	106	107½	..	Michigan Central	6,000,000	.....	..	27	27½	27	27½	24	200
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	26	28	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90½	90⅛	90	90	86	17
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	88½	90¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	54	10
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	58	....	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	16,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	97	97	97	57½	86	250
99¾ September 1.	57 January 20.	....	....	+ 1	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	.....	..	97	97	97	97	...	176
98 October 7.	90 September 30.	....	....	+ 2	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts	.....	.....	..	124	125	123	124¾	...	1,750
125 October 11.	123 October 12.	125	126	..	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	.....	.....	--	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	14¼	760
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	10¼	11	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	32	32	29¼	30	34	6,184
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	29¾	30¼	— 2¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	32	33¼	31¾	32¼	28⅞	4,834
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	26½	28	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	27½	27½	27¼	27½	26	25
32⅜ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	32½	32¾	+ ¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	176	176	175	176	168⅜	26
176 October 10.	*167½ January 4.	175	....	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½						
39⅜ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32½	33¼	— ¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	32¼	32½	31½	32¼	34	1,550
115 August 24.	90 April 12.	108½	112	— ¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	109¾	109¾	103½	476
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	2⅞	3	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	2¾	3½	2¾	3	16¾	1,260
36 August 15.	30⅜ August 1.	32½	33	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	32¼	32½	32	32¼	...	1,816
99¼ August 9.	94⅛ August 1.	92½	97¾	+ 1¾	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97	97	97	97	...	210
81 January 24.	60 March 25.	60	75	..	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	67½	67½	67½	67½	...	100
98¼ January 8.	86½ March 26.	87¼	88	— 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	91	91	87	89¾	93	4,664
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	101	103	— 2	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	101	103	96½	102	...	3,283
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115¼	115½	+ ⅛	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¼	115½	114⅞	115⅝	107	3,869
195⅞ August 22.	*178¼ January 7.	190	192	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,781,200	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190⅛	190⅛	190⅛	190⅛	180	50
15⅜ January 31.	*11 October 12.	11½	13½	..	New York, Chicago & St Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	13½	30
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	....	....	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124	124	124	...	10
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	49¼	50	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	49	50½	49	50	43¾	2,353
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6¼	6½	..	North American	39,733,600	.....	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	4¾	1,045
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40	40⅝	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	39½	41½	38⅛	40	18⅜	211,834
70⅝ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	75½	75⅝	— ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	75c	75¼	76⅜	74¾	75¼	51⅝	27,309
*3 June 11.	*3 March 8.	4¼	....	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	.....	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	49
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15	15⅜	..	Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	15½	15⅝	15	15	16¾	1,940
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	52	55	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	53	53	52	52	34	225
77⅛ August 31.	65½ March 29.	72	75	— 3	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	73	73	73	73	64	115
37⅜ August 27.	19⅝ January 3.	28	30	— 3	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	30	30	26	26	20	873
48⅛ September 21.	34½ July 20.	46¾	47¾	+ 2½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	45½	46¾	44½	46¾	...	2,384
91 June 28.	*81 October 5.	81	84	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	...	115
69 September 17.	57 July 20.	61	62	+ 2	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	62	62	62	62	...	400
35⅞ August 22.	21 April 21.	32⅛	32½	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	33	32	32½	32⅜	3,690
120⅝ February 7.	116¾ March 12.	117	117⅝	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	103⅞	104¼	102½	103⅝	94	3,313
103 August 31.	86½ March 26.	103¼	103⅜	— 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	2¼	22,836
2¾ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1	1⅜	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	--	43	43¾	43	43⅝	29	10
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	42	46	— ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	66½	66½	65¾	65½	65½	1,200
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65	67	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	175	175	175	175	...	200
175 September 8.	*168 February 25.	170	....	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	8	9⅞	8	9⅞	...	13
10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	9½	10¼	+ 1⅞	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	189¾	197½	189¾	197½	171½	2,652
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	197½	198	+ 7½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22						3,290
23⅝ January 6.	15¼ March 26.	17	17¼	— ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	17½	24	6,420
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	40½	40½	— 1	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	41	41	39¾	40½	50¼	15,330
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	19½	19¾	— ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19⅝	30¼	2,700
86 October 13.	*182 January 26.	185	....	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, '98.	4	186	186	186	186	...	20
235⅝ October 10.	*116¼ March 26.	126	....	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	...	25
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	55½	58	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	56	57	56	57	46	214
23⅛ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17	21	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	14¾	5
9 August 22	6 March 26.	7¼	7½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	6¼	1,758
68¼ August 22	52½ March 12.	63¼	64	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	63	64	63	63½	51	853
34⅜ August 24.	22½ February 24.	29¾	30½	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	20½	30¼	29¾	29¾	19	820
6¼ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	4⅝	5	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	--	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	110
14⅜ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11¼	12¼	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	9½	1,200
72½ October 14.	*121½ January 6.	172	175	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	160½	172½	160½	172½	123¾	519
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	79	80	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,800	Feb. 21, '98.	2	78	79⅞	77½	79⅞	77½	700
60 September 15.	*148 January 5.	157½	....	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	159½	160	159½	160	139¾	200
25½ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23¾	— ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	..	23½	23½	22¼	23	19⅝	1,960
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	9⅞	2,768
38¾ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	34¼	34⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	57,230,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33	34¾	32½	34⅜	30⅝	15,388
10¼ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	6	6½	+ ⅞	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6	235
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	26⅝	27	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26½	27	26¾	27	27	4,139
16½ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	15¾	14	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	13	13¾	13	13¾	11	1,265
94½ February 16.	145 October 13.	142	148	—13	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	150	152	145	145	147	775
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32¼	32½	+ ⅛	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	.....	..	32	33⅜	31⅝	32½	...	34,920
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	65	65¼	+ ⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	64½	65¾	64½	65⅜	...	33,573
10½ February 18.	1⅞ October 6.	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅜	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	2¼	2½	1⅞	2	...	6,800
19 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	42	42	42	43	75
8⅝ May 24.	5½ April 25.	6	6¼	— ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

BONDS.	Week Ending Oct. 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales This Week End'g Oct. 15. $11,535,400					
Adams Express 4s	100½	101	100½	101	73
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	6
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	114	114	114	114	5
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	83	83	81	81	2
American Tobacco scrip	97½	99	97½	99	•13
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93½	94	93¼	93⅞	917½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71¼	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	614
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r.	118	118	118	118	40
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95¾	236
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg Bch., tr. r.	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93¼	94¼	93¼	93¼	360
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅛	121⅛	2
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	114	115	114	115	8
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	6
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	87	88	87	88	25
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	2
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5½
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s					12
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109¾	109¾	42
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	89¼	88⅞	89¼	45
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	1
Central of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	91	91	91	91	43
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114⅛	114¼	113¾	113¾	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	36
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107	107½	107	107	8
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	92
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85¾	86¼	85½	85⅞	8
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118⅝	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	18
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	117	115	117	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	10
Chesapeake & Ohio & Northern 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	46
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102	102	102	21
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116¼	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	110¼	111	110¼	111	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	111¾	112	111½	112	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	89⅜	90	89½	89½	117
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	8
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	68½	68½	68¾	68½	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	58	58	58	58	2
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	68	68½	67½	67½	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	120¾	121	120¾	121	10
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	78½	78½	78	78½	84
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s, $85 paid					10
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	96	96	95	95⅜	25
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97¼	96¾	97⅛	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	25
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	4
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	143	144	143	144	15
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	22
Erie general lien 4s	71	71	70⅝	71	54
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol 6s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	10
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	95½	95½	95	95	16
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	75¼	75¼	75	75	9
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	61	61	61	61	5
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	40	40	40	40	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99	99	99	99	8
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96	96	96	96	2
General Electric debenture 5s	108⅛	108¼	108	108	2
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅞	120⅞	2
Green Bay debenture, B	4½	4½	4½	4½	57
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	84½	85	84½	85	20
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	79	79⅛	79	79⅛	30
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93½	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93	93	93	93	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 6s	102	102	102	102	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	25
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	6
Jeff. & Clearfield Coal & Iron 1st 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	265
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	74	75¾	72½	74⅝	76
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88½	88⅝	88¼	88¼	42½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	62½	62½	62¼	62½	5
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90½	14
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	53	54½	53	54½	17
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	116½	117	116½	117	
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	101¼	101¼	100	100	33
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102	102	102	102	12
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	11
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106½	106	106⅝	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120¾	121	120¾	121	5
Long Island general 4s	90	90	90	90	99
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90½	90	90½	4
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlanta 1st 6s	106½	106½	106	106	38
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	2
Louisville & Nashville 5s	105	105	105	105	7
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 6s	124½	124½	124¼	124¼	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d s6	108	108	108	108	
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	219
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113¾	114	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	46
Mexican International consol. 4s	78	78⅝	78	78¼	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105	105	105	105	1
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, 1913	123	123	123	123	2
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st 6s, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	142½	143	142½	143	32
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	9
Missouri Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	112	112¼	112	112¼	60
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	104¾	104⅞	104½	104¾	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	123	123	123	123	94
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	78	78½	77	77	15
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	102	102¾	102	102¾	
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	131	131	131	131	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	103	103	102¾	103	24
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	108¼	107	108	13
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94¼	147
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	93¼	93¼	93	93¼	22
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	117½	117⅞	117½	117½	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	109¾	110½	109¾	110⅛	6
New York Central debenture 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	59
New York Central extended 4s	104⅛	104⅞	104½	104½	33
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	102	102½	102	102½	32
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	17
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	84	84	83	83	5
New York, Ontario & Western general 5s	111	111	111	111	51
New York, Sus. & Western Term. 5s	83	83¼	83	83	5
New York, Sus. & Western consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	318
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	68¾	69	68¼	68½	171
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	5
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	116¾	116½	116½	116½	26
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	32
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	101¼	101¾	101½	101¼	6
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Northwestern 3½s	117	117	116	116	
Northwestern extended 4s					57
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	127½	127¾	127½	127⅝	14½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	107	107	106½	106½	170
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	76½	77	74½	74⅞	301
Oregon Short Line Income A	56½	58¼	54¼	54¾	
Oregon Short Line Income B					86
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105¾	105	105⅝	10
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	108½	109	108¼	109	15
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	106¾	106¾	106	106	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76	74	75	10
Pittsburg, Painesville & Fairport 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	435
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	92¾	95¼	92¼	94½	
Reading general 4s	82⅛	82¼	81½	81¾	307
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88	87½	87½	251
Rock Island general 4s	101½	104½	104½	104½	95
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	124¼	124¼	124½	124¼	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	80	80	80	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen 5s	97	97½	96¼	97	145
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79	78	78	12
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	116	116	116	116	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	6

BONDS.	Week Ending Oct. 15. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79¼	79¾	79	79⅝	67
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31¼	31¾	31½	31¾	20
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105¾	105¾	105⅞	68
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extension 7s	153½	153¾	153¼	153¾	7
St. Paul consol. 7s	154½	159¾	154½	159¾	44
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¼	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅝	6
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota Div. 7s	129½	129½	129½	129⅝	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	115	115	115	115	5
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minnesota Div. 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	4
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119	120	119	120	4
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	101	101½	101	101¼	62
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	129	133	129	133	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	100	109	109	109	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	100	109	109	109	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	6
St. Paul extended 4s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	51
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	10
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	94	94	92½	92½	47
St. P., M. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	97¼	97¼	97	97¾	22
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	30
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	1½
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109	74
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	109	109	97	97½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	97½	97¾	97	105½	3
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	105½	105½	77	77	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	77	77	19½	19½	
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	19¾	19¾			4
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s			92	92	24
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	92	92	109	109	30
Southern Pacific consol. 6s	109	109	102	102¾	28
Southern Railway 5s	102	102¾	106½	107	154
Southern Railway, Memphis Division 5s	106½	107	44	45	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	44½	45	124½	124½	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	124½	124½	104½	104½	63
	104½	104½	90	92	
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	90	92			61
Terminal of St. Louis consol. 5s	90	91¾	90	91¾	495
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99½	12
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	50½	50½	50½	50½	1,037
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	78	78⅝	77	77	4
Third Avenue 1st 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s					38
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. r.	112¼	113¼	112¾	113¼	46
	88⅜	88½	88	88	145
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	32	32	31	32	3
Union Pacific new 4s	89	89	89	89	18
Union Pacific col. tr. 4s, trust receipts	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	25
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r.	109½	109½	109¼	109¾	3
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r.	108	109¼	108	109¼	11
United States Leather 6s	108	109¼	54½	54½	4
	55	55	111½	111½	907
Wabash 1st 5s	111½	111¼	58½	59⅜	5
Wabash 2d 5s	60¾	60¾	6¾	6¾	
Wabash debenture, Series B	6¾	6¾			$10,963,000
Washington Central 1st 4s					
West Shore 4s					
West Shore 4s, registered					
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s					
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s					
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania trust 5s					
Western Union collateral trust 5s					
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts					
Wisconsin Central income					
Total sales					

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

United States 5s, coupon	112⅜	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¾	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127	127¾	127	127⅞	71
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	112	112	112	7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105½	111	110¾	110½	5
United States 3s, coupon	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅝	337½
United States 3s, small	104¾	106	104⅝	105⅝	•53
United States 3s, registered				104¾	•196
					$456,400

Total sales
•In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	93½	93½	93½	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78	78½	78	78½	93
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	20
					$116,000
					$11,535,400

Total sales
Grand total

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	Oct. 15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 25	112	Oct. 14
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129¾	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	127¼	Oct. 12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127⅝	Oct. 12
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 10
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	105¾	Oct. 7	104	July 23	105⅝	Oct. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105½	Aug. 4	104¾	Oct. 12	105⅝	Oct. 15
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅝	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	104¾	Oct. 15
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 28	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 23	100½	Mch. 14
Louisiana consolidated 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina 6s, 1919	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	May 10	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 25	88	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	85	Apr. 22	78½	Oct. 14
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78½	Oct. 14	4½	Feb. 15	7¼	Oct. 14
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30				

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 3
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13
Market & Fulton	235	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	195	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	148	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	225	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	268	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310 Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis 475 April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County 800 March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Seaboard 170 July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	Third National 85 March 14
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 16.—The market last week was strong, with a large and well-distributed demand and good daily business. Calcutta continued a large buyer of shirtings and dhoties, and all the miscellaneous markets bought freely. Yarns were strong, and cops were particularly strong and scarce. There are practically no stocks, either goods or yarn, while engagements are considerable, and the position generally has seldom been more healthy than it is now.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 15, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½ Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 18	81	Apr 25	88 Oct 12	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96¼	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	93¾ Oct 15	93¾	93⅞
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73½	Sep 7	54⅝	Mar 12	71⅝ Oct 15	71¼	71⅜
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½ Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98¾ Sept 30	..	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112⅝ Sep 12	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	115½	Sep 9	111⅝	Sep 13	114½ Oct 10	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118½	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113¼	Jul 18	108½	Jan 17	113¾ July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115½	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	115 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	119	Sep 15	119	Sep 15	119 Sep 15	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½ Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	118	Oct 1	97	Apr 6	118 Oct 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99 Sept 28	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	106½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¾ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107½	Oct 11	99	Jan 27	107 Oct 13	107	107½
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21	8	May 28	9 Sept 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	103½ Oct 6	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	115	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	115 Oct 14	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94½	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	89¾ Oct 14	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jun 19,97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	91⅝ Oct 14	..	91½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¾	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	103½ Oct 8	103½	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	106¼ Oct 11	106	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	128	..
Do., con. 1st g., 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	121	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107¾ Oct 11	107½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 4	106½	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾ Oct 11	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108¾ Oct 7	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	93	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89¼ Oct 15	89	89½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35½	Oct 11	35¼ Oct 12	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	10½ Oct 7	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	4½ Sept 13	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	91 Oct 14	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95⅜	Jan 19	99 July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103⅜ Sept 15	101⅝	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112¼	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	113⅜ Oct 14	113¾	114¼
Do., do., registered	114⅜	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	111¾ Oct 14	111	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Oct 6	98½	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Oct 11	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	103	104
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	103	104
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	103	104
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½ Oct 12	102½	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	98	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103½ Oct 5	103½	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 6s, 1938	103¾	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	101¾ Oct 14	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½	118
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	118⅞ Oct 11	118½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	117 Oct 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	115	Oct 11	113	Jan 5	115 Oct 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	85⅞ Oct 15	85	86
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	90	Apr 25	104 Oct 12	..	104
Do., do. 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	90¼	Jul 23	95 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95⅛ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101 Oct 13	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	108	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108¾ Oct 12	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	116¼ Oct 14	116¼	116¾
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104¾	May 16	111 Oct 11	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	115 Oct 6	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	108	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100 Oct 12	101	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	103 Oct 11	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103½	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	103½ Oct 12	102¾	103½
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 Sept 20	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116¾ Sept 9	116½	118½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	126	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Oct 14	108	110
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	102	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114 Oct 7	113½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Sept 22	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	106½ Sept 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	153	Oct 6	140	Jan 29	153 Oct 6	159½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	159½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	159½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	159¾	Oct 13	138	Jan 4	159¾ Oct 13	159½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	153¾	Oct 10	139¼	Jan 5	153¾ Oct 10	159½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	117	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120 Oct 14	118½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129½ Oct 11	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	118	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117⅜ Oct 15	117	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	115 Oct 11	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115⅝ Oct 12	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113¾ Oct 15	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127½	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127½ Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Sept 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105⅞ Oct 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	121 Oct 14	120	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 13	120	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142⅜ Sept 20	142⅝	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115 Oct 12	114¾	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	114¾ Sept 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 28	113¾	Jun 2	117 Oct 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	108½ Oct 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	120	..
Do., registered	110	Feb 21	107	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	120	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 28	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	106 Oct 13	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103½	Aug 10	99	May 16	103 Oct 12	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	108¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	108¾	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136 Oct 6	135½	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22	113½	May 26	118 Oct 6	118	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	132	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	132	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129⅞	Jul 28	130¾ Sept 24	130	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104⅜	Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11	102⅝	May 7	104¼ Oct 15	104½	104¾
Do., do., registered	105¾	Aug 13	103¾	May 11	104 Sept 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94 Sept 19	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	93 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108½ Aug 25	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	136 Oct 7	134	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 1	128	May 13	135½ Oct 6	134	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	130½ Oct 14	130	132½
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120¼ Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	79½	Mar 26	89½ Oct 14	89½	89¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1987	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111¾	Oct 10	107½	May 10	111¾ Oct 12	111¾	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾ April, 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	68	Sep 19	68½ Oct 14	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jan 8	91¾ Sept 21	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	90 Oct 5	..	99¾
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	95 Oct 4	95	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	101½ Oct 3	101¾	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼ Feb 10,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	75 Oct 15	75	76
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	15	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104 Aug 22	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135½ July 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106½	Sep 20	100	Mar 18	106 Oct 5	106	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61⅜	Sep 2	50	May 26	58 Oct 14	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	67½ Oct 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78½ Oct 14	78	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	122½	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126 July 23	120½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½ Oct 8	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	105½	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108½ Oct 6	108½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	138	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	134½	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125 Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116 Oct 11	116	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	147	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98¼	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97¼ Oct 15	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	110½ Sept 20	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	96¼	Oct 8	85½	Jan 3	95¼ Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	106½	Oct 12	100½	Oct 12	106½ Oct 14	..	106⅞
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 3	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17 Aug 24	..	..
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106¼ Oct 14	..	106⅜
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112 Oct 7	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113 July 26	113½	114½
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	118	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112½ Sept 7	112½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	117	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	143¼ Oct 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	139 Sept 20	136	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945.	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109½	July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97	Sept 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	90½	Oct 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	106	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92½	Oct 15	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	117¼	Oct 12	117¼	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	104	Oct 6	104⅛	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	114	Oct 14	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121⅛	Oct 13	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121	Oct 17	120¾	121½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	121	Oct 14	120	124
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62½	Oct 13	62½	Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78⅞	Oct 13	70⅞	Feb 10	78¼	Oct 14	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	142	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾	Oct 12	100½	Apr 26	108¾	Oct 12	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	88¼	Oct 15	88⅛	88¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	62¼	Oct 15	62	63
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83	Oct 12	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	71	Oct 7	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82	Sept 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	98	Oct 10	99¼	100
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	104¾	Oct 15	104¾	104⅞
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112¼	Oct 13	103½	Apr 26	112¼	Oct 13	110	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	85½	Jan 19	89	Oct 4	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	76¼	Sept 19	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	109	Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¼	Jul 27	102¼	May 5	107½	July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	97	Oct 15	96	97½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100	Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	123	Oct 11	123	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	77	Oct 15	76	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	100½	Oct 11	..	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131	Oct 10	130	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103	Oct 15	102¾	103
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent., & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117½	Oct 13	117⅜	118
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¾	Aug 24	117⅜	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¼	Oct 12	110½	..
Do., do., registered	113⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜	July 15	110½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	106¼	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106¼	Oct 14	100¼	May 6	106⅜	Oct 14	106¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅝	June 30	106¼	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105½	Jul 22	107¼	Oct 5	107½	..
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Jul 6	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93¼	Oct 14	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	94¾	Oct 15	94½	94¾
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Oct 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109¾	Oct 15	109½	110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	109¾	Oct 14	109¼	109¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	107	Sept 22	108	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107¼	Aug 25	108	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼	Sep 14	119½	May 12	124¼	Oct 12	124½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gt 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d d. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	114½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 6	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	123
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102	Oct 15	101½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	107½	Oct 12	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½	Sept 2	105½	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅛	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117½	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	117½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106½	Sep 14	102	Apr 7	106½	Oct 15	106	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	Sept 12	113½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	105	Oct 11	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104½	Oct 15	104¼	104¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅞	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155	Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅞	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	126¼	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120¼	Sep 22	119	Feb 11	120½	Sept 22	120½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113½	Jul 19	114	Aug 18	114¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107½	Oct 15	107	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102½	Sep 30	96	Mar 16	102¾	Oct 15	102½	102¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¾	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	116⅜	Oct 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116½	Oct 12	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131½	Oct 13	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90¼	Apr 21	100½	Oct 15	100⅝	100½
Do., registered	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66½	Oct 15	66½	66¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 1	80	Oct 10	89	Oct 10	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115	Oct 15	115	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	113	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	92½	Oct 15	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83	Oct 14	83¼	..
Orden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85¼	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅜	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 10	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 5	..	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅝	Aug 19	89	Apr 28	99½	Oct 15	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	128¼	Oct 7	118	Apr 16	127¾	Oct 13	127¾	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106½	Oct 14	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	74½	Oct 15	74½	75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	54¼	Oct 15	54½	55¼
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105⅝	Oct 14	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114	Oct 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	113	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111¼	Oct 8	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	115	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	100¾	Oct 7	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95½	Oct 7	95¾	Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90	Sept 22	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110½	Sep 16	104	Apr 2	110½	Sept 16	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76½	Apr 28	94½	Oct 14	94	95
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56½	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	57⅞	Oct 8	57¼	Oct 8	57⅞	Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	81¾	Oct 15	81½	81¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	87¾	Oct 15	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½	Sept 28	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	80	Oct 13	80	81
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	116	117
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	116	Oct 4	116	116¼
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	116	Oct 15	116	117
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	119¾	Oct 15	119½	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅜	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105⅛	Oct 14	..	105½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Oct 4	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	78	Oct 14	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	96¾	Oct 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	79⅝	Oct 13	79¼	79¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	31½	Oct 15	31¼	32
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107½	Sept 20	104½	105½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¾	Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118½	Mar 25	122	Aug 12	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	128	Jan 5	133	Oct 14	133	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109	Sep 16	105½	May 10	109	Oct 12	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼	Oct 12	94½	Jan 10	101¼	Oct 12	101	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	126	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 20	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½	Sept 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	97¾	Oct 14	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103½	Sept 20	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99	Oct 14	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112	Sept 14	111½	112¼
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85	Oct 13	76¾	Apr 2	85	Oct 13	82	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	67⅞	Oct 14	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¾	Oct 15	96½	Jan 3	102⅜	Oct 15	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	109¾	Oct 15	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	109	Oct 14	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 6	102¾	Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	87¾	Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 6	110¼	Sept 20	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	97½	Oct 15	97½	97⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107	Oct 5	105⅜	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114	Oct 7	107	Apr 16	114	Oct 12	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	120⅞	Oct 12	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 17.

American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Books open.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Annual meeting.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Central Park, North and East River Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Annual meeting.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books open.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable.
North Shore Traction Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books open.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Books close.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Annual meeting.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books open.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

Albany Street Railway—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 15, total transactions included 1,705,313 shares of stock, $10,963,000 bonds, with $456,400 Government and $116,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 16,'97.	Oct. 15,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$2,435,438	$1,705,313	†$730,125
Banks	146	31	†115
Mining	700	3,500	*2,800

BONDS.

	Oct. 16,'97.	Oct. 15,'98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$10,668,200	$10,963,000	*$294,800
State	43,000	116,000	*73,000
Government	64,900	456,400	*391,500

†Decrease. *Increase.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire...1	Ill. Steel tr. r.....1½
Am. S. & Wire pf....1	Minn. & St. L.....1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....1¼	Minn. Iron 1
Chic. & Alton.....1	Minn. Iron tr. r.....2
C., M. & St. P. pf...5¼	Nat. Bis. pf.....1⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol...1¼	Pacific Coast 2½
Consol. Gas 2⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.....2
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.....1	Pitts. & West pf.....1⅞
Great Northern pf....4¾	Pullman Car 7½
Hawaiian Sugar 7⅛	Southern Ry. pf.....1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.....2¾	L. E. & West. pf...6¾
Am. Tobacco 9⅝	Met. Street Ry.....1⅝
Can. Pacific 1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.....2⅜
C., Lor. & W. pf...1⅛	N. J. Central.....1¼
D., L. & W.....2⅜	N. Y. Central.....3
Erie 1st pf.....1¼	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....3
Gen. Electric 1¼	Or. Short Line.....3
Illinois Central 1½	People's Gas, Chi...1⅛
Int. Paper 1	Reading 1st pf.....1
Int. Paper pf.....1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid 1½
Laclede Gas 2	

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Net changes in bond quottions for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s....1	C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s 1⅝
Ann Arbor 4s.....1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d...1
Brooklyn City 1st....1	Kings Co. El. 1st...4½
Brook. Un. Gas 5s...1½	Knox. & Ohio 1st.....1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s.1½	Mil. & North. 1st 6s..1
Cent. Ohio reor. 4½s.1½	Mil. & North. con. 6s.1⅜
Cent. Pac., San J. 6s.1½	Pacific Coast 1st....1⅝
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s.1	Pitts. & West. 1st 4s.2½
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.1	Standard R. & T. 6s.1
C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s.1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....2
C., M. & St.P. con. 7s.7½	
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s 1¼	
Gal., H. & H. 5s.....2	

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....2	Ore. S. L., inc. B....2½
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.1½	Peoria & East. 1st...1½
Erie 1st con.....1	Scioto V. & N. E. 1st.1½
Ev. & T. H. gen...1½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm..1½
Fulton Elev. 1st....6	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r. 1¼
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.1	Wabash 2d 1
Mob. & Ohio geb.....1	Wabash deb. B.....1
N. W. S. & W. gen.3	Wash. Cent. 1st.....1
Ore. S. L., inc. A...2⅜	

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 15	$819,890,109	$56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,865,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,606	46,788,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,883,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,883,822	62,660,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	36,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	906,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,148	51,576,574
Feb. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33½	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	116
Brooklyn City R. R.	217	218½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	60
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	170
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	79	80
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	81
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103½
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand Street	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	143	150
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	26	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	103	..
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	94	94⅝
West End (Boston)	85¼	85¾
West End (Boston) pf.	105	106
Worcester Traction common	12	12¾
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	140	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	195	..
Brooklyn	375	400
Central	1375	..
Colonial	245	255
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	110	..
State	195	200
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	295
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1225	..
Washington	235	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	111	115
Eagle	240	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	450	480
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	108
Hanover	150	175
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	102	115
Niagara	160	170

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River	130	135
Pacific	160	170
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	100	115
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	360	..
American Exchange	171	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	228	235
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	77½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3800	4100
Citizens'	125	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	142	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	206	208
Continental	126	130
Corn Exchange	278	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1000	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	395	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	470	485
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	148	152
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	234	237
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	92	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99½	102½
Boston & Providence	280	..
Cayuga & Sus.	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	198½	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	330	335
N. Y., Lack & Western	124	125
Norwich & Worcester pf.	198	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W., & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	140
Providence & Worcester	200	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	257	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	35	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4½	6½
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	17
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	50
American Graphophone	137½	140
American Graphophone pf.	145	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	53¼	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	96
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	138½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Company	29⅝	30
Federal Steel Company pf.	70⅛	70⅝
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	59¾	60
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	108½	109¼
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108½	110¼
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	72½	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	52½	62½
Mergenthaler Linotype	184½	186
Michigan Pen. Car com.	10½	11½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	58	62
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Construction	8	11
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	110	113
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	20	21
Standard Distilling pf.	68	69
Standard Oil	416	417½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	104	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	30	37
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164½
Westinghouse Air Brake	322	..
Worthington Pump	32	35
Worthington Pump pf.	96½	98½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	65¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101½	103
Central Union Gas con. deb., 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103½	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	100	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116	117½
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	100	102½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	102
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	312
New Amsterdam	25½	28½
New Amsterdam pf.	63½	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	99½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	147
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	88½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	101½	102½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103¼

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $917,950. The banks now hold $19,661,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,023,300, an increase in specie of $5,094,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $92,200, an increase in deposits of $16,337,400, and an increase in circulation of $23,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 15,'98.	Oct. 8,'98.	Oct. 16,'97.
Loans	$646,403,400	$636,380,100	$569,117,000
Specie	147,945,100	142,850,600	94,886,700
Legal tenders	53,502,500	53,594,700	73,747,700
Net deposits	727,144,200	710,806,800	616,079,600
Circulation	15,496,600	15,473,200	15,886,700

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$147,945,100	$142,850,600	$94,886,700
Legal tenders	53,502,500	53,594,700	73,747,700
Total reserve	$201,447,600	$196,445,300	$168,634,400
Reserve required ag'st deposits	181,786,050	177,701,700	154,019,900
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$19,661,550	$18,743,600	$14,614,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,009,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,025	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,427,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,883,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,536,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,359,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,661,550	1893	$33,896,050
1897	14,614,500	1892	539,050
1896	11,911,100	1891	9,029,700
1895	15,380,175	1890	*349,225
1894	60,847,325	1889	917,250

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$8,949,556
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	8,440,494
From Jan. 1, 1898	336,379,401
From Jan. 1, 1897	394,938,316

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 11, 1898	$9,318,915
Week ended Oct. 12, 1897	6,474,588
From Jan. 1, 1898	354,765,897
From Jan. 1, 1897	307,955,636

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,966,308
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,762,966
From Jan. 1, 1898	90,796,162
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,452,860

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$3,200
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,417,457
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,709,922

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$21,257,062

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,759,766
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,762,966
From Jan. 1, 1898	82,381,705

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$47,710
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	54,913
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,987,789
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,308,840

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$982,084
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	953,046
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,746,549
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,027,981

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$934,374
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	898,133
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,748,760
From Jan. 1, 1897	34,719,141

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$2,014,018
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	1,817,879
From Jan. 1, 1898	92,796,961
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,761,700

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$935,284
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	963,046
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,164,206
From Jan. 1, 1897	66,737,903

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 14, 1898	$1,078,734
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,632,945
Week ended Oct. 15, 1897	864,833

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$55,976,208

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Iron Silver	.60	.62	.60	.62	2,500
Kingston & Pem.	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Phenix	.14	.15	.14	.15	700
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Total					3,500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.54	.54	.50	.50	600
Best & Belcher	.25	.26	.20	.20	1,100
Breece	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Comstock bonds	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	.83	.83	.65	.65	700
C. & C. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
C. & C. Cr. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	400
Mollie Gibson	.23	.23	.22	.23	1,600
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Mount Rosa	.15	.16	.15	.16	900
Ophir	.55	.55	.45	.45	800
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.04	.05	2,900
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	700
Savage	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Small Hopes	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.05	500
Sierra Nevada	.73	.73	.73	.73	200
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	225
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Utah	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,500
Total					14,925

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03½	.03	.03½	6,500
Am. Flag	.03¼	.05⅝	.03¼	.05⅝	2,200
Anaconda	.55	.56	.55	.56	300
Anchoria	.73	.74	.74	1.400	
Cannon Ball	.005¼	.005⅝	.005¼	.005⅝	12,000
C. & C. C. Con	.08½	.09	.08¼	.09	5,000
Cop. Rock	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,000
Elkton	1.15	1.16¼	1.15	1.16¼	600
Garfield Con.	.12	.13	.12	.13	4,800
Gold Magnet	.001⅝	.001⅞	.001⅝	.001⅞	3,000
Isabella	.24½	.25	.24	.24	1,800
Jefferson	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Justine	.03	.03¼	.03	.03	19,000
Lillie	1.07	1.12	1.07	1.12	2,700
Miami	.35	.40	.35	.40	200
Mt. Rosa	.18	.18	.17	.17	1,800
Old Gold	.006	.006¼	.006	.006¼	9,000
Pilgrim	.003½	.004	.003¼	.004	8,000
Rocky Mt.	.15	.15	.12	.12	5,500
Sentinel	.004¾	.007	.003⅝	.006⅝	77,000
Union	.21	.21	.20	.20	1,700
Waldorf	.03	.03¼	.02½	.02⅝	1,400
Work	.08½	.09	.07¼	.07¼	1,400
Total sales					217,800

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 15. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*188	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30, 1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
118	122	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	.....	Mar.	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
103	108	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July 1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	....	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
7¾	8½	Brunswick City	5,000,000	....	14	June 6	7⅛	Oct. 4	8¼	Oct. 8, 1898
30	33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	24	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	32	Sept. 14, 1898
67½	75	Buff. Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
80	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	75	July 1	*85	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
105	106½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,839,700	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	106	Oct. 6, 1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898 2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅝	⅞	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	....	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
5	5½	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5	Sept. 30, 1898
..	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898 1¾	90½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124¾	Aug. 31, 1898
360	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,800,000	May 16, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
60	64	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	.....	Oct. 15, 1898 2	70	Sept. 24	*37	Apr. 13	64	Oct. 6, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
12	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
55	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Sept. 26, 1898 50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4¼	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	6¼	Jan. 8	4¼	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 29	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
10	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	7	Jan. 5	6¼	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
22	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1	60	June	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	....	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 23	8	Aug. 26, 1898
15	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898 2	43	Sept. 13	41	Aug. 4	43	Sept. 15, 1898
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*85	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	34¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	....	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1898
13	15½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	17	Feb. 7	11½	Apr. 21	14⅜	Sept. 27, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	5¼	Feb. 11	*2¾	Oct. 6	*2¾	Oct. 6, 1898
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
..	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	1¾	Oct. 6, 1898
5¾	6	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891 4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 2	6	Sept. 30, 1898
..	..	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	‡Sept. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1¾	60¼	Aug. 27	50¼	Mar. 15	*67½	Oct. 7, 1898
6	7¼	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	*7¼	Sept. 13, 1898
21	24	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	.....	*20½	Sept. 21, 1898
87	90	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	Sept. 1, 1898 4½	*90½	Sept. 2	78	Apr. 20	*90½	Sept. 2, 1898
59¾	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	60⅝	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅝	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October, 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
6	7½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
..	28	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	45	Sept. 8	*27	Aug. 26	45	Sept. 8, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	30¼	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
1	2¼	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sept. 20, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin		$154,916,197.37	
Gold bullion		124,466,965.41	
			$279,383,162.78
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,977,549.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,603,220.00		
		35,374,329.00	
			$399,940,128.00
Standard silver dollars			*$244,008,833.78
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,579,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,346,022.00		
		394,233,482.00	
			5,706,646.00
Silver bullion			830,854.38
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,061,347.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	95,119,933.00		
		$98,181,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,181,280.00	
			$46,359,141.00
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,305,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,130,000.00		
		19,175,000.00	
			27,184,141.00
Treasury notes of 1890		$1,454,011.00	
National bank notes		3,868,549.23	
Fractional silver coin		8,459,096.37	
Fractional currency		33.81	
Minor coin		926,174.98	
Deposits in National banks		89,814,959.47	
Bonds and interest paid		2,764,651.12	
		107,288,075.98	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund		$9,066,508.35	
Outstanding checks and drafts		7,020,036.83	
Disbursing officers' balances		58,449,215.06	
Post Office Department account		4,590,830.95	
Miscellaneous items		2,049,626.92	
		81,176,218.11	
			26,111,857.87
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$303,842,333.03

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$532,561.63	$8,036,611.74	$56,215,565.76
Internal revenue	859,206.08	10,906,108.68	82,738,029.49
Miscellaneous	16,616.76	738,207.34	6,225,218.92
Total receipts	$1,428,384.47	$19,770,927.76	$145,178,814.17
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	173,000.00	5,976,000.00	32,213,666.28
War	430,000.00	9,940,000.00	94,520,764.20
Navy	100,000.00	2,335,000.00	24,469,776.99
Indians	18,000.00	449,000.00	3,047,462.78
Pensions	526,000.00	7,245,000.00	43,925,280.86
Interest	.....	1,500,000.00	14,019,144.34
Total expenditures	$1,307,000.00	$27,445,000.00	$212,193,114.45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	121,384.47	†7,674,072.24	†67,014,300.28
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	2,000.00	121,592.50	4,048,784.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	55,517.00	806,690.00	4,954,706.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$321,788,988.00	$92,069,357.00	$614,758,345.00
This fiscal year	4,967,481.00	394,739.00	5,362,220.00
This month	164,744.00	27,969.00	192,713.00
This day	702.00	300.00	1,002.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	1¾	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Rio Grande Western (quarter)	¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf.	1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 19	Nov. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1	Oct. 18	Oct. 13	Oct. 18

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

N. Y. Security & Trust	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Tobacco	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20	Oct. 26
Mil. & Chi. Breweries	2	Oct. 18	.....	.....
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Street's W. S. Car Line (quarter)	1½	Oct. 25	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 15	Nov. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Typefounders' Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 26	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Oct. 18	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Georgia Southern & Florida	.....	.....	Oct. 20	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
North Shore Traction	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 13, 1898	£31,195,951	.....
Oct. 14, 1897	31,997,028	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 13, 1898	73,938,346	£49,237,714
Oct. 14, 1897	78,475,764	48,249,644
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	23,962,000	12,344,000
Oct. 14, 1897	25,465,000	13,118,000
RUSSIA.		
Oct. 13, 1898	102,752,000	3,859,000
Oct. 14, 1897	114,190,000	4,232,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	35,208,000	12,528,000
Oct. 14, 1897	38,398,000	12,452,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 13, 1898	10,940,000	5,242,000
Oct. 14, 1897	9,028,000	10,440,000
ITALY.		
Oct. 13, 1898	14,681,000	2,203,000
Oct. 14, 1897	15,250,000	2,428,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 13, 1898	4,313,000	6,695,000
Oct. 14, 1897	2,629,000	6,720,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 13, 1898	2,861,000	1,431,000
Oct. 14, 1897	2,800,000	1,400,000
Total for the week	£299,851,297	£93,539,714
Total preceding week	300,990,782	94,140,463
Corresponding date last year	318,232,792	99,039,644

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £550,991 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.20, became 46.30 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 9,550,000f. gold and 6,300,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅛ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was small, the prevailing influences discouraging buyers. Though war is not looked for between Great Britain and France, the Fashoda affair is regarded as a grave matter, and the reported military conspiracy and the strikes in France, and the activity of the Anarchists are additional disturbing factors. The only wonder is that the relapse in prices was no greater.

The American market was the only one to display strength and firmness, these characteristics being entirely due to New York buying. At the close of the week, however, Americans were weaker. Illinois Central shares and Union Pacifics fell ¾ of a point; Union Pacific preferred, ½; Central Pacific ordinary, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ½; Chicako, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Northern Pacific, ⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Erie ordinary, ⅝; Erie preferred, ¼; New York Central and Hudson River, ¼; Wabash preferred, ¼; Wabash "B" debentures, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western common, ⅛; Misscuri, Kansas and Texas, ⅛; Southern, ⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ⅛; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¼, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, ⅛. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment gold bonds rose ½ point, and Baltimore and Ohio ordinary ½ point.

The advance in the bank rate was a distinct surprise, and money was forced to follow the bank's lead. Discounts were from 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. from day to day and 3½ per cent. until Monday at 3 o'clock.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Oct. 8 to 14 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Gold Bullion—		
Campania	Liverpool	$642,378
Champagne	Havre	100,167
Germanic	Liverpool	423,350
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	661
Jason	Cape Gracias	1,282
Jason	Belize	3,707
Athos	Greytown	1,700
C. Washington	Havana	4,050
America	London	4,609
Menominee	London	7,499
Salermo	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,615
Trave	Bremen	537,748
Mesaba	London	7,416
Mesaba	London	1,895
American Gold Coin—		
Alene	Long Cay	10
Philadelphia	La Guayra	920
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	980
Portia	St. John's	300
Firance	Panama	222,322
Jason	Belize	630
Silver Bullion—		
Avala	Vera Cruz	30,102
C. Washington	Havana	800
America	London	2,155
Menominee	London	3,112
Salermo	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,915
Mesaba	London	3,078
Mesaba	London	787
American Silver Coin—		
Alene	Long Cay	166
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	15
Portia	St. John's	120
Athos	Greytown	854
Athos	Savanilla	576
Athos	Grenada	2,050
Athos	Greytown	1,600
Finance	Colon	380
Total		$2,014,018

Specie Exports Port of New York from Oct. 10 to 15 Inclusive.

Oct.	Steamer.	Where From.	Character.	Amount.
10.	Kr. Wm. d. Grosse	London	S. C. (Mexican)	$33,000
10.	Kr. Wm. d. Grosse	London	S. B.	279,420
11.	St. Louis	London	S. B.	272,520
14.	Campania	London	S. B.	465,844
Total				$1,050,784

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
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Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

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W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

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52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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BONDS,

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Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

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Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,960	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¼	111⅝	110	111¼
4,480	Am. Tobacco	118	118	114¼	115
30	A., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
240	A., T. & S. F. pf	33¼	33⅝	32½	33⅛
570	Brook. R. T.	64	64¼	63⅝	64⅛
1,960	C., B. & Q.	114¼	114½	114	114
2,360	C., M. & St. P.	107⅝	107⅝	107	107
450	C., R. I. & P.	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼
410	L. & N.	54⅞	55⅛	54⅜	54⅜
710	Manhattan	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94½
20	Missouri Pacific.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
2,330	Nor. Pacific	40½	40½	39⅞	40⅛
420	People's Gas	103⅝	103¾	103¼	103⅜
10	Southern Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
120	Union Pacific	32½	32½	32½	32½
240	Union Pacific pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	65
36,370					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅝
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
49,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59	59½	59	59½
$96,000					

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry C. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Weir,
	Henry B. Ely.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*
CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice President.*
BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

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GEO. A. HARDIN,	C. P. HUNTINGTON,
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ROBERT HOE,	J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL,	HENRY B. PLANT,
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SAMUEL THOMAS,	GEO. HENRY WARREN,
JOHN E. PARSONS,	ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
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